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## LITERATURE.

*The Elements of Jurisprudence.* By Thomas Erskine Holland, Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, Oxford. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

"WORKS upon legal system by English writers" have, as Prof. Holland remarks in his Preface, been "singularly unsystematic." From this fault, at least, Prof. Holland's work is altogether free. His aim is to treat of the leading ideas that underlie all legal systems, to the entire exclusion of the questions of legislation and the like discussed by Bentham and Austin. He starts, therefore, with a definition of law substantially that of Austin, discusses the sources of law, and then comes to its objects, namely, rights. Rights he analyses into four elements—the person entitled, the object, the act or forbearance, and the person obliged [really an analysis of right, duty, and obligation]; he states the different classifications of rights; and, lastly, treats them as "at rest" and "in motion." Under "rights at rest" he considers the "orbit" and infringement of each right; while under "rights in motion" he brings in the Dispositive Facts of Bentham. Law he next takes up under three heads—public, private, and international. Private law he divides into substantive and adjective according to the rights it defines; substantive rights into "normal" and "abnormal" (the law of *status*), normal into "antecedent" (primary) rights, whether *in rem* (subdivided according to their matter into seven heads) or *in personam*, and "remedial" (secondary) rights, which are mere potentialities until enforced by the special procedure furnished by the adjective rights. Public law, again, he considers under six heads—constitutional, administrative, criminal, criminal procedure, the law of the State in its *quasi-private* personality, and the procedure relating thereto. International law is divided in the same way as private law. And, lastly, in a chapter on the application of law he shortly handles the three questions of the *forum*, the law applicable to each case, and interpretation. In this way the whole field is carefully surveyed; nearly all the leading notions are briefly, but for the most part sufficiently, explained and illustrated; and the chief distinctions drawn by legal text-writers are set forth and criticised always clearly, and at times with some freshness and force.

In Prof. Holland's treatment there are, however, some defects worth noting. He needlessly multiplies distinctions. What, *e.g.*, is gained by analysing (unhistorically, it may be remarked) the right to sue a libeller for

damages into three distinct rights—namely, (1) an antecedent right *in rem* to reputation; (2) a remedial right *in personam* to compensation; and (3) an adjective right to employ a particular procedure? His new terms are rarely happy: why, *e.g.*, substitute "antecedent" for the well-known "primary" rights? or employ the cumbersome phrases, "person of incidence of a right" and "person of inherence of a right"? His views of history are at times marked by a perilous originality. After what Maine has written it is somewhat startling to be told that in its original use "law" meant a lawgiver's command, and that the other uses are metaphorical—is not the metaphor still to be accounted for? and to learn that the *Jus Gentium* [the tribal market-law that grew up around the border shrines], as originally conceived of by the Romans, consisted of those precepts that are found in the laws of all nations—as if the Roman conquerors, in an age when all law was tribal, not local, studied the law systems of the tribes they conquered. His philosophy, again, may be judged of from his definitions of jurisprudence as "the formal science of positive law;" of ethic as "the science of the conformity of human character to a type;" and of act as a "determination of the will producing an effect in the sensible world;" and by his apparent inability to see that secondary rights may come first in time, and the implied primary rights be later. In many points, too, he has been misled by Austin. He confounds title (the *justa causa possidendi*) with mode of acquisition, from which it ought to be kept entirely distinct:—if I buy a pen-knife, *e.g.*, my title is the contract; the mode of acquisition is delivery. He states baldly that "groups of human beings" and "masses of property" are recognised by law as "artificial persons," without noticing the unity of collective action, and therefore of responsibility, in the one case, and the short-hand condensation of phrase in the other. He cites the Digest, Meeson and Welsby, and the French and Italian Codes as if of equal authority; and brings in the (only partially true) doctrine of contributory negligence as if it were a principle of universal application. He fails to see that there may be by law a constitution recognised and embodied in all public procedure, although nowhere in set terms defined; and that a State may have—as, in fact, all States come to have—both rights and duties in the strictest sense. International law, lastly, he holds to be merely moral; not discerning that it is law in a rudimentary stage, imperfectly controlling the nations now as national law once imperfectly controlled the great houses.

The real, the grave defect of this treatise is that it is founded entirely on Austin's doctrine, and follows closely Austin's method. Like Austin, Prof. Holland bases his whole system on the conception that in every political society there is a determinate Sovereign, and that from this Sovereign's will all law proceeds. Historically, of course, this Sovereign is a mere figment, borrowed, like so much in Austin, from Hobbes. There is, in fact, no such Sovereign; in all probability there never was. In any modern State, certainly, the separation of the functions of government, and the complexity of political

organisation, render this mechanical severance into Sovereign and subject altogether unreal. Nowhere is Austin's failure more marked than in his attempt to point out the Sovereign in England and the United States. Any system of jurisprudence based on such a conception is, and must be, at best a system of *Naturrecht*—"jurisprudence in the air."

The method, again, seems open to the same criticism. It is commonly said, no doubt, that in jurisprudence there are two methods—the analytical and the historical—and often assumed that each method possesses a value of its own. But surely the analytical or dogmatic method has only hindered the growth of jurisprudence. Is it worth while to go on elaborating Hobbes' avowedly unhistorical doctrine, instead of adopting exclusively the one method that admits of continuous and indefinite expansion? Why should the fruitless *a priori* method be maintained in jurisprudence alone? Is it not possible, after all the historical school have done to show early institutions in their true perspective, to treat jurisprudence historically; to start not by laying down dogmatically what the (purely fanciful) Sovereign is, and analysing with much show of precision the (imaginary) commands he issues, and the notions they can be proved to involve, but with a sketch of the origin and growth of society as it passes through the tribal and the local into the political stage; to follow out its constitution as one organism evolving the various forms of government; and to trace the slow development into an explicit shape of law as enforced by special organs and the gradual uprise under the influence of different surroundings of its leading notions and distinctions; and thus, at last, to tend toward definitions, tentative it may be and of which the significant features underlying the more obvious have been but slowly grasped, but true so far as they go, and capable of further advance, and, at least, not assumed at the outset, only in time to be overthrown? Philosophic generalisation might thus take the place of unphilosophic assumption.

Careful, therefore, and in many respects praiseworthy as this treatise on Jurisprudence is, it can scarcely be expected to supersede the existing text-books, or to form by itself a sufficient introduction to the subject. Whether jurisprudence any more than political economy ought to be made a separate study distinct from political philosophy may well be doubted. But if it is to be it must be handled, as political economy is now coming to be handled, in a purely historical method and with the historical spirit.

J. ASHTON CROSS.

*The Hamilton Papers*: being Selections from Original Letters in the Possession of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon relating to the Years 1638–1650. Edited by Samuel Rawson Gardiner. (Camden Society.)

THE documents printed in the volume before us are of varying degrees of interest. They have been selected from a much larger mass, and, as the editor's time was limited, those here given must be looked upon rather as specimens of what awaits the future worker

in the Hamilton record-room than as an exhaustive reproduction of its contents. Mr. Gardiner's knowledge of seventeenth-century history is, however, at once so wide and so deep that, although we know that he has not got nearly all, we may feel pretty well assured that he has missed nothing of first-rate importance. Many of the Hamilton letters had already been published by Burnet, and, as there would have been nothing gained by a mere reprint, all these have been left out of the present collection, though it is needless to say that many of them are of great interest. It is difficult to criticise a collection like the present. There is so little coherence between the separate articles of which it is made up that anyone who was without a pretty accurate picture in his mind of the events which came to pass between the Scotch invasion and 1650 would find little to instruct him. To those, however, who are prepared to use it, this is a book whose value it would not be easy to exaggerate, as it shows on almost every page what men who were behind the scenes thought as the struggle went on. The later letters are, in our opinion, of more importance than the earlier ones, and they certainly touch more directly on vital interests. This correspondence, among other things, furnishes proof that Charles I., when in prison, was in active secret communication with the Scotch, making arrangements for an invasion. It also creates a strong presumption that if the insurrections of 1648 had not been isolated adventures but a well-planned campaign under which men of all sections who opposed the triumphant Independents could have been got to work together, the King might have been made free, and the work achieved at Naseby undone. Lord Byron writes thus to the Earl of Lanerick in March 1648. We do not doubt that he had good ground for all he said:—

"Since my coming into the Parliament parts I have negotiated with some eminent persons formerly of the adverse party with so good success that I doubt not but upon the first entrance of your army in England the greatest part of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales will declare for the King, and that the principal places of strength in these counties will be secured for his service. I have likewise laid a design for the surprisal of Nottingham Castle and the city of Oxford. . . . Had I but a reasonable sum of money I should not doubt to make all sure."

Want of money was, in all these latter days, a great trouble to the Royalist party, but it was not the cause of their failure. Though, for a time, the power of the Independents seemed to be trembling in the balance, there never could be any doubt that a compact and absolutely faithful army must be more than a match for a number of wild outbreaks with no common centre and no one brain exercising direction. In April, some unknown person writes piteously to the Earl of Lanerick of delays, and speaks of "the sad condition of the King's affairs by the intermeddling of the busy and impertinent clergy." The meaning of this is by no means so obvious as it appears at first sight. Did the writer allude to the Presbyterian and Independent ministers who caused so much trouble to Charles in his later days, or is he speaking of clerical Royalist plotters, the ideal pre-

sentation of which we all remember in Scott's Dr. Rochecliffe? There were many of those busy men at work, and, from what we know of their doings, it is not surprising that a person who really comprehended the seriousness of the stake in the game he was playing should be irritated almost beyond endurance by their well-meant intervention. The delay of the Scotch, who waited, wrangling at home, until all hope of success was lost, almost maddened the English Royalists. "Your letters," says an anonymous correspondent—probably the one we have before quoted—writing in April,

"though never so passionate to friends here, are insignificant if actions be delayed any longer; for by such disputes, scruples, and procrastinating distempers your best and most cordial friends suspect your power, the King's part[y] your affection, and your enemies to condemn all you say and do."

Unless an open breach were intended—a thing at that juncture not to be thought of—stronger language could not have been used.

Most people think "waxy" (meaning angry) modern school-boy slang. It is used here by Sir William Bellenden in reference to Lord Willoughby of Parham.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

*Richard Stanyhurst: Translation of Virgil's Aeneid, I.—IV. 1582. Reprinted. (Willesden: E. Arber.)*

STANYHURST is one of those writers who survive upon a reputation of ridicule. He is remembered because Nash, pretending to quote from him, parodied his style in

"Then did he make heaven's vault to rebound,  
with rounce robble hobble,  
Of ruffe raffe roaring, with thwikk thwack thurlery bouncing,"

and because Southey wittily said that, if Chaucer was the well of English undefiled, Stanyhurst was the common sewer of our language. His book is so rare that it was long supposed to exist only in a pirated and altered edition, and this itself of excessive scarcity. The only reprint ever made was one of fifty copies, in 1836, from this spurious edition, so that very few people have hitherto had a chance of studying the quaintest monster in all the train of Elizabeth. Two copies, each imperfect, of the original Leyden issue of 1582 have turned up, one in the collection of Lord Ashburnham, the other in that of Mr. Christie-Miller. By collating these, Mr. Arber has at last produced a complete text. In a brief, but very learned and interesting Introduction, he has gathered together all that can be known of the author, and this is not a little. Richard Stanyhurst has left behind him more material for biography than almost any of his compeers. We know that he was born at Dublin in 1547; that he was entered a commoner of University College, Oxford, in 1563; and that he wrote *Commentaries* on Porphyry when he was only eighteen, which were published "to the great admiration of learned men and others" in 1570.

In 1567 he took his degree, and proceeded to London, studied law in Furnival's Inn, and went over to Ireland to practise. His first English works were a *Description of Ireland* and a *History of Ireland*, which he published in 1577, in Holinshed's *Chronicles*. About

this time, being still young, he went over to the Low Countries, and returned no more to England or Ireland. In 1582 he published his *Aeneid* in Leyden, and soon after this Barnaby Rich found him practising alchemy at Antwerp. In 1592 he went to Spain, and is heard of at Toledo and at Madrid. He soon came back to the Low Countries, and settled, first at Louvain, then at Brussels, as a physician. About 1608 he became a priest, and was made chaplain to the Archduke Albert; spent his last days in controversy with his nephew, Archbishop Usher, and died at Brussels in 1618. This is an unusually copious and vivid biography for a minor poet of the sixteenth century to possess.

His famous translation of the *Aeneid* proves no less droll than it has been reported to be. If we do not find Nash's famous quotation, we find something very like it and quite as absurd. The language of the version is even more dissolute and extraordinary than that of the translations of Seneca, by Studeley, Nevile, and others, which Newton had printed the year before. Perhaps the success of those barbaric verses encouraged Stanyhurst to produce his own. He has this advantage over his predecessors, Gavin Douglas and Surrey, that, although he is a poetaster and they are poets, he keeps much closer to the original than they do. Douglas, indeed, had claimed the privilege of using three words for one of Vergil's, and it is not always very easy to discover the point in the Latin at which he has arrived. It is always easy enough to follow the original with Stanyhurst, for he tries very hard, and usually is able, to fill one of his lines with one line of Vergil, as Mr. William Morris has done; he even affects, like the poet of our day, to reproduce the hemistiches. Sometimes, for a line and a-half, he attains a glimpse of the Vergilian picturesqueness, but we are sure to be dashed down, before the second line is finished, into some bathos about Dido's being with "cark's quandary deep-anguished" or dreading "Chaos's hodge-podge." Palaemides is "cock-sure" of the kingdom; Dido "smackly bebabasses," or kisses, Ascanius; the dogs of Seylla "bark, bawling, with yalp yalp, snarry rebounding;" but perhaps the oddest phrase of all is "cockney Cupido." Sometimes it is exceedingly difficult to tell what Stanyhurst means by his onomatopoeic or mimetic phrases, as in these remarkable lines dedicated to the cunning of Ulysses:—

"With chuffe chaffe wynesops lyke a gourd bour-  
rachoe replennisht,  
His nodil in crosswise wresting downe droups to  
the growndward,  
In belche galp vometing with dead sleape snortye  
the collops,"

where the meanness and brutality of expression are almost completely disguised from the modern reader by a phonetic system of spelling the most foolish, or one of the most foolish, ever devised. A passage from the beginning of the fourth book, deprived of its hideous affectation of orthography, will give a fair sample of Stanyhurst's powers as a versifier and as a translator. As usual, though in a pig-headed way of his own, he has kept pretty close to the Latin.

"But the Queen is meanwhile with cark's quandary  
deep-anguished,  
Her wound fed by Venus with fire-bait smouldered  
is hooked;



The wight's doughty manhood, leagued with gentility noble,  
His words fitly placed, with his heavenly phis-  
nomy pleasing,  
March through her heart mustering, all in her breast deeply she printeth.  
These carking crotchets her sleeping natural hinder;  
The next day following Phoebus did clarify brightly  
The world with lustre, watery shades Aurora removed,  
When to her dear sister with words half giddy she raveth:  
Sister Ann, I marvel what dreams me terrify napping?  
What new-come traveller, what guest in my harbour light?  
How brave he doth court it? what strength and courage he carries?  
I believe it certain, yet hold I it vainly reported,  
That from the great lineage of Gods his pedigree shooteth."

Gabriel Hervey claimed to be Stanyhurst's master in the art of verse, but he more probably took his inspiration from Phaer, who had translated the *Aeneid* very indifferently for the generation immediately preceding. That the votaries of quantitative poetry were consciously sinking is proved by their ardently clutching at so poor a straw as Stanyhurst, "that fine, that exquisite author," as one of them had the effrontery to call him as late as 1599. What the sweet tongues of Spenser and of Sidney had failed to give life to was not likely to be galvanised into much vivacity by a writer who spoke as though his mouth were full of ashes. In all English hexameters, even in Kingsley's, there is the radical fault of uncertainty of measure. We read them, halting and tripping, just as a school-boy, doubtful of his quantities, trips in trying to read the classics metrically. This is a difficulty which no artist in English verse will ever be able to avoid, and which confounds Stanyhurst, Longfellow, Clough, and Southey in one community of error.

EDMUND W. GOSSE.

*Tales of our Great Families.* By Edward Walford, M.A. Second Series. In 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE history of the English peerage, although of considerable interest, is singularly devoid of romantic incident. Up to the sixteenth century certainly titles constantly changed from one family to another as one party was up and the other down, but since the times of the Civil War English life has run its even tenor. There have been vicissitudes of families, but the details have been tolerably prosaic, and Mr. Walford has found more congenial subjects for his pen in the histories of Scotch and Irish families, among whom a less civilised condition of life prevailed. No doubt certain of the English families have produced some eccentric characters, and the author gives a very good account of one of these—the once famous lady who in early life did the honours of the Prime Minister Pitt's table, and who died alone at her mountain home in Lebanon—viz., Lady Hester Stanhope, who united in her own person the blood of the Pitts and the Stanhopes.

We must travel to Scotland to find an instance of the abduction in broad day-

light of a judge whose decision was not to be depended upon, and his imprisonment in a desolate castle. A lawsuit of great importance to the first Earl of Traquair was to be decided at the Court of Session in Edinburgh, and there was reason to believe that the judgment would turn upon the decision of Lord Durie, the President, whose opinion was adverse to Lord Traquair. A dashing rover—one William Armstrong, better known as Christie's Will—was therefore employed to get the judge out of the way. He learnt that Lord Durie frequently rode unattended on the sands of Leith, and one day he succeeded in engaging him in conversation, and decoying him to an unfrequented common, named Figgate Whins. Here Will rode suddenly up to the judge, pulled him off his horse, muffled him up in a large cloak, and carried him a prisoner to the Tower of Graham, near Moffat. The unfortunate President was kept in close confinement for three months, at the end of which period, the lawsuit having been decided in Lord Traquair's favour, he was set down on the very spot from which he had been spirited away. When he returned to his house he found his wife in widow's weeds, and learnt that a successor had been appointed to his office on the supposition of his death.

Among the Irish stories is one of the Lynches of Galway, in which is related how, with Spartan virtue, James Lynch, the Warden of Galway, in the year 1494 adjudged his own son to death for stabbing a friend in jealous anger. Friends and persons of influence interceded for young Lynch, but the father was firm. Relations took up arms to rescue the prisoner and save the honour of the family; but the Warden, finding that justice was not likely to be carried out by the hands of the regular executioner, mounted to a window overlooking the street, and, embracing his son for the last time, himself performed that officer's duty.

Much of the interest connected with the great English families is to be found in their history before they were ennobled, when the members were adventurous and had not become respectably dull. Some of these romantic incidents can be read in the account of the Edgecumbes of Edgecumbe, where the story is told of Richard Edgecumbe, the follower of the Duke of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., who slipped down the face of a fearful rock and hid himself in a chink, having first thrown his cap in the stream below to deceive his pursuers.

Mr. Walford opens his first volume with the unfortunate statement that "It is well known that Mr. W. J. Thoms and other modern writers have endeavoured to show that it is impossible for human life, under its present conditions, to reach a hundred years." Now, we may safely say that Mr. Thoms does not doubt that any person in modern times has reached a hundred years; in fact, he has indisputable evidence that some have attained that age—for instance, Lady Smith, the widow of Sir James E. Smith, founder of the Linnean Society, who died a few years ago, was in excellent health, and wrote a letter with her own hand, some time after that age. What Mr. Thoms really does say is that every reputed instance of extreme old age must be very carefully investigated,

because a large proportion of the supposed cases of centenarianism turn out on enquiry to be unfounded.

Several of the chapters of this book are devoted to subjects that have no great novelty, such as "A Tragedy in Pall Mall," and in these some points are missed—thus Lady Elizabeth Percy occupies a prominent position in two chapters in "A Tragedy in Pall Mall," as Lady Ogle and the wife of Tom Thynne, and in that on the Proud Duke of Somerset and his Duchess, yet no mention is made of her enmity to Swift. The latter malevolently hinted in his *Windsor Prophecy* that the lady had had a hand in Thynne's murder:—

"And, dear England, if aught I understand,  
Beware of carrots from Northumberland;  
Carrots sown Thynne and deep a root may get,  
If so be they are in Somers set:  
Their Conyngs mark thou; for I have been told,  
They assassin when young and poison when old."

It was whispered that this satire lost the satirist the bishopric of Hereford. When Swift was talked of in connexion with a vacancy, the Duchess hurried to Queen Anne and begged on her knees that her mistress would not raise the turbulent priest. The author might also have mentioned that the Count Königsmark who murdered Thynne was the elder brother of the Count who made love to the wife of George I., and was thus the cause of that unhappy lady's life-long incarceration.

Although it has been necessary to criticise some points in these volumes, we may add that they will be found pleasant reading by those who wish to be informed on the vicissitudes of our great families.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

*The Chronology of Ancient Nations: an English Version of the Arabic Text of the Athâr-ul-Bâkiya of AIBIRÛNÎ, or "Vestiges of the Past," Collected and Reduced to Writing by the Author in A.D. 1000. Translated and Edited, with Notes and Index, by Dr. C. Edward Sachau, Professor in the Royal University of Berlin. (Published for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland by W. H. Allen & Co.)*

THE Oriental Translation Fund, which has brought out so many valuable works, so many first volumes of incomplete translations, and not a few worthless books, has, after about a generation of seclusion, re-appeared as a publishing body with a translation which may compare favourably with any of its earlier issues. We are gradually acquiring the materials necessary for an adequate appreciation of the golden age of Arabic literature and science, which began with the Persianising tendencies of the earlier 'Abbâsi Khalifs, and perished when El-Ash'ari's compromise brought about the triumph of the orthodox party and strictly conservative Islam. The religious history of this great period has been illustrated, and is being still further elucidated, by Dr. Spitta and by Prof. Mehren; and M. Guyard has contributed to the explanation of portions of the same subject. The philosophical characteristics of the same epoch have received a fuller light from Dr. Dieterici's laborious and invaluable translation of the

tracts of "the Brethren of Purity," which, in the course of twenty years, he has now completed in eight volumes. The materials we possess on the mathematical and astronomical learning of this epoch have been summed by M. Sédillot, and some few additions have since been made. Nothing, however, so important as Prof. Sachau's translation of El-Birûnî's "Chronology" has yet appeared among works of the kind.

Abû-Reyhân Mohammad El-Birûnî was a native of Khwârizm, the modern Khiva, and was born in the year 973 A.D. His early life was spent in Khwârizm, under the friendly protection of the House of Ma-mûn, originally vassals of the great North-Persian dynasty of Sâmanîs, but becoming independent as the latter grew weak. He also lived some time at the Court of the Prince of Jurjân (Hyrcania), Kâbûs ibn Washmagîr, to whom he dedicated the present work, about the year 1000. He returned to Khwârizm in time to see his native country conquered and the dynasty of Ma-mûn abolished by the great Mahmûd of Ghazneh, who carried off El-Birûnî along with other *savans* to embellish his own illustrious Court. El-Birûnî took advantage of this compulsory migration to devote himself to a minute study of India, the manners and customs, literature, history, and science, of the Hindus; and also to enlarge and correct his researches on chronology, mathematics, geography, astronomy, and physics. His memoir on India set forth the results of his studies among the Hindus, just as his earlier history of Khwârizm had presented all he could collect on the history and antiquities of his native country. He died at Ghazneh in 1048, at the age of seventy-five; though he revisited his own fatherland and appears to have travelled in Persia.

His greatest work is the "Vestiges of the Past," now translated (and previously edited in Arabic) by Prof. Sachau. Its value lies partly in the character of the author and partly in his time. The early date gives it an unusual worth, for the author was in possession of materials which were probably inaccessible to subsequent writers. As Prof. Sachau says, we are accustomed to see one historical work superseded by another. Abû-l-Faraj gives place to Abû-l-Fidâ, and this to Ibn-el-Athîr, whose place will shortly be taken by Tabarî. The supersession is not complete in any one of these instances, for each writer presents something which the others omit; but, nevertheless, as the chief authority on the leading points of Oriental history, each of these authors has indisputably ousted his predecessor from his place. This is not the case with El-Birûnî. His work is a "primary source," and can never be wholly superseded. "It is a standard work in Oriental literature, and has been recognised as such by the East itself, representing in its peculiar line the highest development of Oriental scholarship." It contains information on subjects—*e.g.*, on ancient Central Asian calendars—of which we shall probably never learn anything more; while the author's residence in the northern outlying provinces of the Mohammadan empire gave him special opportunities for collecting all that could be known of the

history and antiquities of those little-studied regions.

But the author's qualifications for the work he undertook contribute, even more than its early date, to its value. He was filled with a spirit of scientific research very rare in all times, but especially rare when combined with a very sensitive scientific conscience, if the term be permissible—a strict sense of the first importance of truth, and an unswerving honesty in recording facts which contradict each other and the author's views no less than facts which fit into the theory that he prefers.

"With admirable industry the author gathers whatever traditions he can find on every single fact, he confronts them with each other, and enquires with critical acumen into the special merits and demerits of each single tradition. Mathematical accuracy is his last gauge, and whenever the nature of a tradition admits of such a gauge he is sure to verify it by the help of careful mathematical calculation. To speak in general, there is much of the modern spirit and method of critical research in our author, and in this respect he is a phenomenon in the history of Eastern learning and literature" (ix., x.).

Prof. Sachau gives some account of the written materials which El-Birûnî had at his disposal; of oral information we know he had a vast and invaluable store, of which he made the most excellent use. Many books quoted by him are referred to scarcely anywhere else.

"All the books, *e.g.*, on Persian and Zoroastrian history and traditions, composed in early times, not only by Zoroastrians, but also by Muslims, are altogether unknown in Europe; and it seems very probable that the bigoted people of later times have saved very little of this kind of literature, which to them had the intolerable smell of filthy idolatry.

"As regards Persian history, Albîrûnî had an excellent predecessor in Alîsafahânî, whom he follows frequently, and whom he was not able to surpass in many points."

His knowledge of the Zoroastrian populations of Persia, of Khwârizm, of Sogdiana (or Bukhârâ) he appears to have derived from oral sources, which were easily forthcoming, since the majority of the country people in his time "still adhered to Ahuramazda, and in most towns there must still have been Zoroastrian communities," who, however, possessed but a very imperfect comprehension of the meaning of the rites they still practised. But, as Prof. Sachau observes, El-Birûnî deserves our gratitude for having preserved to us the festal calendars of the Zoroastrians of his time when their religion was fast dying out. The editor ascribes also to oral sources El-Birûnî's accurate knowledge of the Jewish calendar, and he adds that this Mohammadan was the first scholar to compose a scientific system of Jewish chronology. He was also acquainted with Nestorian Christians, and gives an account of the Melkite festivals. He wrote his book in both Arabic and Persian, and he knew Sanskrit. He may have

"had a smattering of Hebrew and Syriac, but of Greek he seems to have been ignorant, and whatever he relates on the authority of Greek authors—Ptolemy, Galen, Eusebius, &c.—must have been communicated to him by the ordinary channel of Syriac-Arabic translation."

On the author's character, Prof. Sachau gathers from his works that he was

"a truth-loving man, attacking all kinds of shams with bitter sarcasms. He was not without a humoristic vein, and his occasional ironical remarks offer a curious contrast to the pervading earnestness of the tenor of his speech. As a Muslim he inclined towards the Shi'a, but he was not a bigoted Muslim. He betrays a strong aversion to the Arabs, the destroyers of Sasanian glory, and a marked predilection for all that is of Persian or Eranian nationality. Muslim orthodoxy had not yet become so powerful as to imperil the life of a man, be he Muslim or not, who would study other religions and publicly declare in favour of them."

The author's object is to describe and explain all the methods of computing time which had been employed by mankind up to his own day. But, as he himself says, a prolonged study of one science is apt to fatigue the student, and, therefore, El-Birûnî permits himself occasional digressions on kindred subjects; and in these digressions the student of Oriental history and antiquities will find as much that is curious and valuable as will the astronomer and chronologist in his more technical and scientific main subject. Now and then we feel the digression to be burdensome, as when he sounds the praises of the petty king to whom he dedicated his book; but as a rule El-Birûnî is, for an Oriental, wonderfully logical and sequacious, and, when he does allow himself the luxury of a digression, one is generally repaid for the interruption by the value of its information.

The work begins naturally at the definition of the nature of a Day, or "Nycthemeron" as Prof. Sachau prefers to call the entire revolution, to distinguish it from the "day" in its common application. This leads to a chapter on the year—which El-Birûnî defines Ptolemaically as "one revolution of the sun in the ecliptic"—and to a distinction between lunar, solar, and lunar-solar years. The various eras from which years are reckoned are contained in chap. iii. At great length, and with many careful calculations, the author discusses the eras of (1) the Creation, (2) the Deluge, (3) Nabonassar, (4) Philip Aridaeus, (5) Alexander, (6) Augustus, (7) Antoninus, (8) Diocletian, (9) the Hijra, (10) Yezdegird; and then treats of the reform of the calendar by the Khalîf El-Mo'tadîd, and adds some interesting, but, unfortunately, very scanty and incomplete, notes on the epochs and "days" of the ancient Arabs. A section on "Chorasman Antiquities"—on the chronology, to wit, and genealogy of the kings of Khwârizm, and the building of the fortress of Alfir, closes the chapter on Eras; to which chap. iv., on the various opinions concerning the mysterious person called Dhu-l-Karneyn, or Bicornutus, mentioned in the Koran, and generally identified with Alexander the Great, but by El-Birûnî thought to have been a prince of the Yemen, forms an Appendix, and gives the author an opportunity for a discussion on Pedigrees, in which he ridicules some, but firmly maintains those of the Prophet and of his particular patron, the King of Jurjân; and traces Alexander's tree, "according to the most celebrated genealogists," through various strange stages up to Abraham. Chap. v. is concerned with the months of the



different systems—Persian, Sogdian, Chorasmanian, Egyptian, Western (Spanish?), Greek, Jewish, Arab (ancient and Muslim)—with their principles of intercalation. As an example of the author's scientific spirit, which will not content itself with a disputed version, we may notice the manner in which he writes of the five intercalary days (*Andargâh*) of the Persian calendar, of whose names he gives no less than six different versions according to different authorities. His account of the Sogdian months, as a record of a long-lost Iranian dialect, is an instance of the value of El-Bîrûnî's researches from a philological point of view. Chap. vi. is filled with chronological tables of the descendants of Adam to Abraham, of the Judges of Israel, of the kings of the Israelites to the first destruction of the Temple, of the kings of the Assyrians, of Babylonia, of the Chaldeans, of the Copts in Egypt, of Macedonia, and the Ptolemies, of Rome, of Christendom, of Constantinople, and finally of the kings of Persia, to whom fourteen tables are devoted, five of which present different versions of the chronology of the Sasanian kings. There are four digressions, two of which are on the curious subjects of the duration of human life and *Lusus Naturæ*; the others are on the titles given by different nations to their kings, and on the titles under the Khalifate—the latter an imperfect account. The chapter ends with a table of the interval between the various eras, and rules for the reduction of one into the others. Chap. vii. is a long and complicated, but admirable, investigation of the cycles and year-points, the mōlods of the years and months, &c., in the Jewish calendar. The eighth chapter is especially interesting—on the Eras of the False Prophets. The chronological value of it is slight; but the account of the doctrines and rites of the false prophets is peculiarly important.

The rest of the book is mainly occupied with the festivals in the months of the different nations. We have no space to do more than merely refer to these ten chapters, which, popularly speaking, are by far the most interesting in the book. The customs observed on the various festivals are so remarkable, and in many cases so unknown, that we do not see our way to selecting an example from so large a mass of important matter. The final chapter, on the Lunar Stations, deals with a subject which has often puzzled Orientalists; and astronomers will prize this part of El-Bîrûnî perhaps more highly than any other.

I must say a word on the translation and editing of the work. Prof. Sachau's name is a guarantee for its accuracy and scholarship; but it would be a very imperfect apprehension of the difficulties of the undertaking that would assign to him only the credit of an ordinary translator from the Arabic. In a work of this kind, founded upon unusually faulty MSS., and abounding in those copyists' errors which are peculiarly incident to Oriental MSS. filled with ciphers, there was much more to be done than mere translation. Every calculation, every number, had to be verified; and the text had to be constantly watched and corrected. Prof. Sachau deserves the unbounded thanks, not only of Orientalists, but of men of the widest circles of science,

for his admirable execution of this laborious and complicated work. Few Eastern classics of equal importance have ever been published, and none have received more accomplished editing. Prof. Sachau's notes are the least difficult portion of his work; but they are executed in the same excellent manner as the rest. If it be added that Messrs. Allen have worthily co-operated with the editor in producing a book that is as finely printed as it is finely edited, enough has been said to show that the Oriental Translation Fund has not come to life again in vain when it has brought out so magnificent a volume as El-Bîrûnî's *Vestiges of the Past*.

S. LANE-POOLE.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Forestalled; or, the Life-Quest.* By M. Betham-Edwards. In 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Wothorpe-by-Stamford: a Tale of Bygone Days.* By Catherine Holdich. (Griffith & Farran.)

*The Undiscovered Country.* By W. D. Howells. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

*Love in Cyprus.* By Mark Chorlton. (Moxon, Saunders & Co.)

*The Tcherkess and his Victim.* (John Hodges.)

*By the Sad Sea Waves; and Miss Priscilla's Summer Change.* By Margaret Scott MacRitchie. (James Clarke.)

*The Sergeant's Legacy.* From the French of E. Berthet. By Gilbert Venables. (Nimmo & Bain.)

THE novel-reading public has reason to thank Miss Edwards for her latest contribution to fiction. Though very simple in construction, the plot of *Forestalled* is elaborated in a workman-like manner, and is characterised by refreshing originality of conception. With such merits as these to indemnify them, readers will look leniently upon occasional sentences of the following type:—"The dreamy tenderness of a man whose intensest life lies outside the sad, bright world of human love." The curtain rises on that Western coast of France which the authoress can paint so well. Here are living the three personages whose figures fill Miss Edwards' entire canvas. The hero of the story—or, to speak more correctly, the central figure—is a certain Edward Norland, a man of ample means and scientific tastes, who has vowed to dedicate his life to the elaboration and verification of a certain hypothesis in "cosmic philosophy." The other two figures are Nella Llewellyn, daughter of an old schoolmate of Norland, who, after having been adopted by her father's friend, becomes his wife; and Felix Hardenberg, an orphan and friendless German boy, taken into Norland's service as laboratory assistant, and finally promoted to the dignity of private secretary. All proceeds harmoniously enough until Norland has at length demonstrated to his own entire satisfaction the truth of the hypothesis which has engaged him in a long and arduous life-quest. Just then, on going one night into the room of his private secre-

tary, he finds to his dismay that he has been forestalled in his discovery, for there on the table lies a MS. occupied with a full and lucid exposition of his own cherished theory, and headed, "Submitted by Felix Hardenberg to the University of Halle." It must be premised that Norland had solemnly warned his wife against imparting to Felix the secret—revealed to her alone—of the object of his quest. Finding the table strewn with his own notes, he not unnaturally comes to the conclusion that he has been betrayed, and forthwith drives from his door the guilty couple. Then Nella and Felix wander away to a little German town in the Black Forest, and there Felix makes a name for himself as a musician, while Nella earns her daily bread by teaching English in a school. One day the little town is delighted to welcome as its guest the world-famous Norland, and Nella, in her rôle of English governess at the Mädchen-Institut, is constrained to head a deputation of school-girls, who present in German fashion bouquets of flowers to the great philosopher. This scene is rendered by Miss Edwards with powerful dramatic effect. On the following day Nella has, by her own solicitation, an interview with her husband at his hotel, in which she passionately protests her innocence. Unable to entirely convince him, she yet leaves him with a secret dread that he may after all be terribly wronging his wife as well as his quondam disciple. With this on his mind, he finds himself once more at the little French seaport which witnessed the tragedy of his estrangement from Nella. Suddenly a clue to the mystery flashes through his mind. Tormented by sleeplessness, the result of brain-exhaustion, he had been in the habit of taking narcotics of his own decoction. What if he had walked in his sleep and laid with his own hand the fatal papers on his secretary's table? Resolved, for the sake of clearing up a terrible doubt, to try a hazardous experiment, he finds it was even so. But this lifting away of the cloud which has overshadowed three lives comes too late to give back all that had been lost. The experiment proves fatal to Norland; and Nella and Felix—now developed into a great musical composer—barely have time left them by inexorable death to receive from their former benefactor's lips a tardy assurance of his belief in their entire innocence, and a formal demand of forgiveness for a great wrong. With a true artist's feeling, the authoress forbears to unite the desolate Nella to her old playmate and lover, Felix Hardenberg. The curtain falls, and he is still striving to induce Nella to give up living for "Norland's memory alone," and "to live somewhat for herself—and a little for him." Not a little of the charm of the book lies in the skilful manner with which the authoress has set off the devoted and wholly unworldly Nella with the somewhat selfish Felix and the too jealous Norland.

We have seldom come across a more charming little idyll than is contained in *Wothorpe-by-Stamford*. Analysis of the very slight plot would be as fatal to its fragrance as dissection of the leaves to the perfume of a rose; but, briefly stated, the story may be

defined as a double tale of love at cross purposes. In the one case, death comes to take a hopeless lover from a life out of which more than half the sweetness had evaporated; in the other, a faithful and sorely tried swain is at length crowned, after long years, with the long-deferred success he has so well earned.

English readers of the *Lady of the Aroostook* will, we venture to say, be somewhat disappointed with Mr. Howells' latest production. Not that the work before us is not written in the author's best style, but then it is a novel with a purpose, and that purpose the ventilation of somewhat distasteful subjects, namely, the vagaries of Spiritualists and Shakers. Mr. Howells' main end in *The Undiscovered Country* has evidently been to exemplify the effect of the doctrines of modern Spiritualism on an enquiring and candid, but ill-regulated, mind. For this he has accentuated the character of Dr. Boynton, and thrown the other accessories into the shade, so to speak. Whether such a study was worth all the labour the author has bestowed on it seems to us somewhat doubtful.

There is little intrigue in *Love in Cyprus*, and such as there is has a somewhat commonplace flavour. The closing scene in particular, though meant doubtless to be melodramatic, is conspicuously clumsy and ineffective. However, if the story is weak the book is certainly not badly worked up, the descriptions of scenery being graphic and vivid enough. It is a pity that the copious information vouchsafed by the author concerning the island and its antiquities should so strongly savour of Murray and Baedeker.

The anonymous author of *The Tcherkess and his Victim* informs us that he has been a resident in Constantinople for three years (he went out in August 1877), and hence he has felt qualified to write these sketches—cast in a hybrid form compounded of dialogue and narrative, of social and political life in that city. If we may judge by the book before us it is difficult to imagine what other qualification he can possibly possess. A worse written and more slovenly performance it would be difficult to find. The plot—if the book can be said to have a plot at all—is scarcely worthy of a contributor to a "penny dreadful;" while the dialogue is made up of verbose and windy diatribes against the Turk, his religion, and all his works. And not content with inflicting on his readers more than four hundred pages of trash, the author pads his book with rubbish like this:—

"There was a young lady in Pera,  
Who had a fond lover, O'Reala;  
Said she, 'No dowry I've got,'  
Said he, 'I care not a jot,'  
But he never returned to Pera."

Under the somewhat lugubrious title of *By the Sad Sea Waves* we are supplied with a little story illustrative of the misery endured by an unhappy paterfamilias who has taken the wife of his bosom and a host of olive branches to Beachborough, a fashionable watering-place, for their summer "outing." The subject is a hackneyed one, and to many readers the author's humour will, doubtless, appear somewhat entitled. The short tale which follows, entitled "Miss Priscilla's

Summer Change," is meant to point a moral against unduly forcing book-learning into young brains.

Messrs. Nimmo & Bain, it is well known, have promised to lay before the public a series of translations from standard foreign fiction adapted for family reading. In *The Sergeant's Legacy*, from the French of E. Berthet, they have given us their second instalment. A worse choice might well have been made. The book, although not the production of a heaven-born novelist, and somewhat overburdened with conventional stage machinery of the virtuous peasant maid, wicked baron, and gloomy castle kind, is readable enough in its way, and will serve to amuse those for whom it is intended. The translation is easy and spirited, and, altogether, reflects great credit upon its author.

ARTHUR BARKER.

#### SCHOOL BOOKS.

MESSRS. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL and Co. are commencing a "Duplex" series, No. 1 of which is a *German Reader*, by Aurel de Ralti. Of the system it need only be said that it is in itself unsuitable for class work, it being obviously impossible for the master to be sure that every pupil has turned down that half of the page on which the vocabulary is printed. The selections may indeed be novel and instructive to the youthful mind, as the author assures us; but they are far too hard for beginners, and to commence with the intention of omitting from the vocabularies words similar in both languages, and then to include *Factotum*, *Student*, *Millionär*, argues as much ignorance of English as may be attributed to Herr E. Lorenzen, who has brought out some *Exercices [sic] on the German Declensions*. An English teacher of some success, the late Mr. J. D. Lester (*German Accidence*, pp. 12, 13), condemns, though not without regret, the system of declension followed in this book.

"The old High-German declension was of two kinds—strong and weak—the former with a vowel termination, the weak taking the assistance of the consonant N. . . . The wear and tear of familiar use tended at a very early period to blunt the clearness of the vowel sounds, and the confusion in declensions had made great progress even in the Middle High German. To attempt to reduce the modern High-German nouns to a weak and strong declension may be scientific, but it is practically useless."

Consequently we are not surprised to find about a fourth of Herr Lorenzen's pamphlet occupied by those half-hearted irregular nouns which refuse to rank themselves either as strong or weak.

DR. DE FIVAS' *Grammaire des Grammaires* has now reached its forty-fourth edition. Comparing the present with the edition of 1869, we find rules on genders, too elaborate for a beginner, while the plural of nouns is much more accurate than before; for example, the list of nouns in *ou*, plur. *oux*, and fem. of adjectives, those in *ot*, *otte*, being added to the number of those which double the last consonant before adding *e*; and in the syntax there is a much better list of adjectives whose meaning varies with their position. The edition concludes with useful tables of French abbreviations and weights and measures, which were not given in 1869. The exercises are apparently unchanged, so that older editions are not necessarily useless by the side of the new.

WE are sorry to have to give a verdict unfavourable to Mr. Courthope Bowen's *First Lessons in French* (Macmillan); but, as in his

*English Grammar for Beginners*, previously reviewed by us, we see symptoms of a really good teacher becoming crotchety. After all that has been urged, especially at the last Head-Masters' Conference, in favour of French and German as educational in no less degree than Latin and Greek, if properly taught, with all due regard to grammar and scholarship, it is to us alarming to find one of their supporters arguing against grammatical precision as the first step in learning a language. Mr. Bowen puts grammar into "its proper place, second and not first," and restricts it "to points on which experience has been already gained." In a book, then, intended to provide French lessons for a year and a-half, he commences with a dozen lessons of a few lines of English and French, the one almost the equivalent of the other, to be read aloud; then the parallel phrases in each are to be pointed out; then, with closed books, the pupils are to give French for English, and *vice versa*. Small sentences—limited, of course, to the small materials put into their hands—are then to be given, and the lesson learnt by heart. After Lesson XII. comes Grammar Lesson I., which is entirely, and absurdly, inductive, and which really only teaches that some nouns make a plural in *s*, one in *aux*; that verbs have different terminations for different persons and numbers; and a few equally astonishing facts, none of which are, however, to be learnt by heart. We have been unable to find any other grammar lesson, and have been thus particular in our endeavour to give an exact sketch of Mr. Bowen's system, that teachers may form their own opinion of its value.

SOMEWHAT on the same principle as Mr. Bowen's little book is a *French Phrase Book* (Part I.), by Dr. A. Grover, revised by M. G. de Beauchamp (Relfe), of which we will only say that it might have been published by a firm of tourist agents for their "clients," and that some of the allusions to London shops are suspiciously suggestive of the puff indirect.

A *French Grammar*, by Jules A. L. Kunz (Edinburgh: Black), is much more scholarly. The author aims more at bringing out points of resemblance and difference between English and French than at investigating the historical lore of French. His chapter on pronunciation is very complete, including even such minutiae as the two cases in which the *t* of *et* is sounded, and the difference between Machiavel (*ch = k*) and Machiavélique (*ch = sh*). For the plural of foreign nouns the last edition of the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française* has been consulted, as also for the plural of new adjectives in *al*; and the same authority settles that *soi-disant* is invariable in plur. Nor does M. Kunz omit the reading of French decimals, and he distinguishes the perf. anterior and the pluperfect by unusually good examples; while in his defective verbs he includes the rare *poindre*, "to sting," and *sourdre*, "to ooze." The syntax is also extremely comprehensive, and extends to points on which Englishmen might be content to err with many Parisians, e.g., both *aller nu-pieds* and *aller pieds nus* are right according to order, and *bleu foncé* as a noun loses the hyphen, though we have not found anything on the use of the *partitive* article for the possessive adj. in such a sentence as "Je les vois battre des ailes," which we extract from Dr. Grover's *Phrase Book*; with the use of "Vous serez fatigué" (you must be tired), he might have compared the Scotch use of *will* ("that will be the man"), or the opposite use of *must* for *shall* in Yorkshire. The invariable past participle of an imper. verb is well illustrated by "les chaleurs qu'il a fait" (the heat which has been) (Marmontel). Without more quotations, enough has been said to prove this book the honest work of a well-read and ac-



curate scholar. It concludes with about fifty pages of useful exercises, with references to the grammar, but it would be rendered still more useful by a good index.

HAVING condemned one of Mr. H. Courthope Bowen's books, we are the more glad to applaud his *Simple English Poems*, Part IV. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.). For a shilling we are offered *The Prisoner of Chillon*, Gray's *Elegy*, *The Eve of St. Agnes* and *Hyperion*, *Morte d'Arthur* and *Oenone*; and, though the notes are perhaps suited to younger boys, the book is just what has been wanted for boys for whom a play of Shakspeare is too hard, and who want some wider view of English literature than they will get from a single poem, or even from a single author. The Introduction is worthy of teachers' study, especially such teachers as find a difficulty with their English lessons, and the notes—allowing for the age of those for whom they are intended—and the illustrations will call back adult readers to points that they have probably passed by in taking a more general view of each author—for instance, the way in which Tennyson translates into thorough English the Latinism natural to an early poem, and the marks of the influence of Wordsworth upon Byron, writing just after he had been with the Shelleys. Such text-books were not in existence in our school-days.

Of a *Standard Grammar* (English), by Thos. Newton (Bemrose), we would observe that, though colloquial in style, it is not more easy than other grammars. Pupils able to understand some of Mr. Newton's explanations would not require explanations at all—e.g., the pronoun is explained by the commercial use of the word *pro* in signatures. We take exception also to his styling a sentence principal to another sentence, and regret that in giving a list of some common conversational abbreviations he has omitted to veto *don't* for *doesn't*, *ain't*, &c. The cover of the little book is unsuited for hard usage, as it appears to show every finger-mark.

We have before protested against Mr. Hunter's *Studies in Select Plays of Shakspeare* (Longmans). His latest productions are *Henry V.* and *Hamlet*. It is something that Mr. Hunter recommends candidates to read the play carefully and thoughtfully throughout, for his pamphlets are apparently intended to render such a formality unnecessary. There is nothing, indeed, in these pamphlets that a boy of sixteen, armed with a pencil and a cheap copy of his play, would not mark for himself. We except, however, the Introductions, which are pointed and useful, especially that to *Hamlet*. Of school editions of Shakspeare we have also *Romeo and Juliet* (Rivingtons), by the Rev. C. E. Moberly, and *The Tempest* by Prof. Meiklejohn (Chambers). The former's notes, it need hardly be said, show great reading, though he is never tempted to illustrate without cause, while there are not too many derivations. Exception may be taken, perhaps, to a few of Mr. Moberly's interpretations. "You kiss by the book" (I. v.), he thinks, has reference to a book of "polite conversation," whereas it may equally well mean that Romeo is extorting kisses by his logical arguments. In a note upon "pilcher" (III. i.) he seems to be unaware of the present existence of a word *pilche*; and the difficulties of "too early seen unknown" are not removed by his explanation; but his emendation of *envy's eyes* for "runaways" (III. ii.) has, perhaps, more to commend it than appears at first sight, though he supports the text of "rushed aside the law" by quoting from *Measure for Measure* "use and liberty have run by law." Space not allowing more detailed criticism, we would instance a useful note on the twofold meaning of *purlind* (p. 92) and a quotation from Trollope on "exile hath more terrors." Prof. Meiklejohn's notes to *The Tempest*, though brief, are very

complete, and render the play a good subject for class work. He is very happy in illustrating "What's the time of the day? Past the mid season, At least two glasses," by a reference to the hour-glass in Knox's pulpit at St. Andrews, where the congregation, if well pleased with the first hour's sermon, would ask for "another glass." He has omitted to derive *quaint* and to give the full force of *brutish*, which Shakspeare ("would'st gabble like a thing most brutish"—I. ii.) has somewhat wrested from its original meaning—cf. *bruta tellus*; to *hoodwink* (IV.) has an obvious connexion with *falconry*, and with his note on "Time goes upward with his carriage" he might have also quoted Acts xxi. 15; but those on *old cramps* (I. ii.), *undrown'd* (II. i.), and *deboshed* (III. ii.—der. *balk*, beam, through Old-French *embaucher*) may be cited as examples of this editor's diligence.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

It is proposed to celebrate the opening of the new wing of University College, London, by a dinner, to be given by the Council, Senate, and Professors to persons eminent in various branches of academic work. The date suggested at present is in the last week of November.

THE *Golos* understands that the Council of the Royal Institution have invited Mr. Turner, of the University of St. Petersburg, to deliver a series of five lectures on Russian literature in May of next year. Mr. Turner proposes to lecture on Pushkin, Lermontof, Gogol, Turgenieff, and Nekrasof.

THE Aristotelian Society has determined to take, during the ensuing session, a bird's-eye view of modern philosophy as represented by its leading thinkers. Each member of the society has undertaken to devote his attention to one philosopher, and to furnish the society with an account of his author drawn from the philosopher's own works. In this way, and with the assistance of Mr. Lewes' *History of Philosophy* as a text-book, the members hope to qualify themselves for the profitable discussion, in future sessions, of the problems of the day. The president, Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson, will give the introductory address, and the vice-president will close the session with a discussion of Herbert Spencer and Auguste Comte.

MESSRS. VIRTUE AND Co. announce the forthcoming of an important work called *Picturesque Palestine*, which is to be published in forty parts at half-a-crown each. It will be illustrated by forty original steel engravings and nearly 600 wood-cuts from sketches by Messrs. Harry Fenn and J. D. Woodward, taken in the Holy Land expressly for this work, which has been prepared under the general superintendence of Col. Wilson, R.E., C.B., F.R.S., Consul-General in Asia Minor and formerly engineer to the Palestine Exploration Society. Each section of the work has been committed to a writer who has personal acquaintance with the portion of country described. Prof. Palmer will describe the country from Hebron to the Desert of Zin; Lieut. Conder that north of Jerusalem to Samaria; Mr. E. T. Rogers (late H.M. Consul at Cairo, Egypt); the Rev. F. W. Holland, Sinai. Other contributors are Canon Tristram, Miss Rogers, Col. Warren, Dr. Scharf (the American traveller), and Dr. Jessop, and an Introduction will be written by Dean Stanley. The publishers have some reason to boast that no work on the subject approaching this in extent and importance has ever been attempted before.

THE Chetham Society have just issued to their members the correspondence of Peter Seddon and Nathan Walworth, with other docu-

ments relating to the building of Ringley Chapel. Walworth was steward to the third and fourth Earls of Pembroke. The society have also issued the tenth part of the *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica* of the late Thomas Corser.

WE understand that of *The Boys' Newspaper*, published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co., on Wednesday last, 100,000 copies were required on the day of publication, and that large additional orders are still reaching the publishers from all parts of the country.

MESSRS. J. AND R. MAXWELL have in the press a new novel by Miss Braddon, entitled *Just as I am*, which may be expected at the end of the present month. At the same time will appear *The Scarsdale Peerage*, by Mr. Fredk. Talbot. Novels by Major E. Rogers and Mr. Bracebridge Hemming will follow in rapid succession.

THE Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion has done itself great credit by the excellent *facsimile* it has just issued of Griffith Roberts's *Athravaeth Gristnogawl*, printed at Milan in 1568. It consists of a short catechism of religious doctrine, compiled by Morys Clynoc, the first rector of the English College in Rome, and edited, with Preface and Appendix, by Griffith Roberts, who published the first part of his *Welsh Grammar* also at Milan the year before. The only copy known to exist is in the possession of H.F.H. Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte, who first called attention to it in the pages of the *ACADEMY*, November 1, 1879; and it is owing to his courtesy and unsparing labour in correcting the press and directing the work that the society has been enabled to give the Welsh a faithful and trustworthy copy of this unique book. This is the sort of work the Cymmrodorion are well able to do; and, so long as they do it so well as they have in the present case, they must be considered to deserve well of the Principality and the admirers of Welsh literature generally.

MESSRS. NEWMAN AND Co. have in the press a revised second edition of the First Series of Mr. Samuel Phillips Day's *Life and Society in America*. The Second Series of the same work will also be ready in October.

THE Boston *Literary World* says that over 35,000 sets of the two authorised editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* have already been sold in the United States, as against about 4,000 of the edition of 1850. It announces that Miss Kate A. Sanborn has become Professor of English Literature at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, and that Miss Ingelow's American publishers, Roberts Bros., have already paid her some 18,000 dollars as a voluntary copyright.

MISS HELEN MATHERS requests us to say that the statement made in last week's *Whitehall Review* with reference to Mr. Tennyson writing for, and Mr. Bentley publishing, her proposed new magazine was unauthorised and incorrect.

PROF. ZUPITZA has finished the collation of his text of Ælfrie's Grammar, formed from a collation of fourteen MSS. The book will form the first number of his Early English Library of Critical Texts; and Dr. Brandl's *Thomas of Erseldoune*, from Dr. Murray's Parallel Text edition for the Early English Text Society, will form the second number.

M. MASSON has just published a French translation, with commentary, of the *General History of the Things of New Spain*, by Fray Bernardino de Sahagun. The translators are MM. Jourdanet and R. Siméon, the latter of whom has previously edited F. Andrieu's *Olmos' Nahuatl Grammar* (1875).

WE are promised from America a monthly rival to *Le Livre*. Mr. George P. Philes will edit, and Messrs. Trübner will publish in this

country, *The Philobiblion: a Bibliographical and Literary Journal containing Critical Notices of and Extracts from Rare, Curious, and Valuable Old Books*. In the prospectus we are promised merely a new series; but, as the publication has been suspended for some seventeen years, this is substantially a new journal. The first number will be published early next month, and the subscription, to be paid in advance, will be 25s. per annum.

HERR PETZOLDT has just issued a second supplement to his *Bibliographia Dantea ab Anno MDCCCLXV.* (Dresden: Schoenfeld). The present instalment is a catalogue of all the works relating to Dante which have appeared since 1876.

WE learn from the *Revue Critique* that M. Paul Durrieu is preparing a work, based in great part on unpublished documents, on the relations between France and Italy under Charles VI.

M. JEAN FLEURY, whose studies on Rabelais are well known, will shortly publish with Messrs. Plon a work on Marivaux.

MR. NAPIER (B.A. Oxon.), English Lecturer at the University of Berlin, is preparing an edition of the Anglo-Saxon Homilies of Bishop Wulfstan, or Lupus, for publication in Germany. Dr. Lumby has long had these Homilies copied for the Early English Text Society, but time failing him, and money the society, to bring them out, he has handed them to Prof. Skeat, who will in due course edit them. Meantime, their publication in Germany will be every way a gain. Experience has shown that separate editions are wanted for the Early English public there and here.

As Germany can keep going two Early English Reviews, the *Anglia* and *Englische Studien*, so it is to try two Early English Libraries. Dr. Kolbing is to edit the second, and his first text will be that of the *Ancoren Rivle*, or Rule of Nuns (ab. 1320), from a better MS. than that formerly printed by the Camden Society.

THE Russian medical newspaper *Vratch* gives some interesting statistics as to the number of female medical students attending the courses opened in 1872 at the Medico-Chirurgical Academy, and afterwards at the Nikolaief Military Hospital. During eight sessions the number of admissions has been 796, or an annual average of 99. During the first years the number of entrants was about equal, but it gradually increased until, in 1876, it reached the maximum of 130. Since then the number has begun to fall away, the entrants in 1879 being only 77. As regards age, the greater number, 569 or 72 per cent., were from 17 to 22 years, 193 or 24 per cent. from 22 to 30, and 23 or about 3 per cent. upwards of 30. St. Petersburg, Moscow, and the Southern New Russia Government furnished the majority of the students.

THE New Shakspeare Society has lost, for a time at least, the services of one of its best editors and contributors to its *Transactions*, by the sailing last Wednesday of Mr. P. A. Daniel to Melbourne and Gippsland, where the members of his family have long been settled. Just before starting, Mr. Daniel passed for press his Introduction to the first quarto of *The Merry Wives* for Mr. Griggs's series of facsimiles, superintended by Mr. Furnivall. Mr. Daniel contends that the quarto does not represent a first sketch of the play, but a cut-down form of the one original from which the folio was printed, though the folio version was shortened too. He dates the play after Henry V. and before Sir Thomas Lucy's death in 1600, making it "probably Christmas 1599." The missing leaf and other faulty pages in the Duke

of Devonshire's copy of the quarto have been supplied by facsimiles from Mr. Alfred H. Huth's copy.

AMONG forthcoming American books are: *A Young Folks' Cyclopaedia of Persons and Places*, by John D. Champlin; *Homicide North and South*, by H. V. Redfield; and *A History of Hamilton County, Ohio*, by Capt. Henry A. Ford. The New England Publishing Company, Boston, Mass., are to issue immediately the first number of a bi-monthly international magazine called *Education*, which "proposes to discuss questions of education on the sides of philosophy and humanity."

THE death is announced of the Marchese Cesare Campori, of Modena. Beside a large number of separate memoirs, which are to be collected and republished in book form, and several volumes of verse, he was the author of *Statuta Civitatis Mutinae Anno CCCXXXVII. reformata; Del Governo a Comune di Modena; Ricordi dello Scultore Giuseppe Obici; Cristina di Svezia e gli Estensi; and Raimondo Montecuccoli, i suoi Tempi e la sua Famiglia*. Campori died at Milan, where he had been attending the sittings of the Historical Congress.

THE death is likewise announced of Mr. James Watson, senior partner in the publishing house of Messrs. Nisbet and Co., chairman of the Statistical Committee of the London School Board, and chairman of the Directors of Mudie's Circulating Library; and of the Rev. Thomas Watson, author of *Discourses, Practical and Experimental, on the Epistle to the Colossians*, &c.

WE have received *Out of the Deep: Words for the Sorrowful*, from the writings of Charles Kingsley (Macmillan); *Der Altkatholicismus, historisch-kritisch dargestellt von C. Bühler* (Leiden: Brill); *Albion's Fall: a Prophecy of Doom* (E. W. Allen); *Brainwork and Over-work, The Heart and its Function, The Skin in Health and Disease* (Ward, Lock and Co.); *The Cottage Cookery Book* (Ward, Lock and Co.); *A Practical Arithmetic for Elementary Schools*, by J. Currie (Laurie); *The Little Lamb*, translated from the French by M. E. W. Graham (Dublin: Gill); *The Verdendorps: a Novel*, by Basil Verdendorp (Chicago: Hertig); *Professional Book-keeping*, by W. J. Gordon (Wyman); *Personal Statement of Religious Belief*, by G. C. Whitworth (C. Kegan Paul and Co.); *Scotland, before and after the Union in 1707*, by an Anglo-Saxon (Edinburgh: Menzies); *Light and Heat*, by Capt. W. Sedgwick, R.E. (C. F. Hodgson and Son); *Der Schluss der Kette*, von Rudolf Röttger (Mainz: Diemer); *On an Iron Nail: a Village Lecture*, by the Hon. Rollo Russell (Stanford); *Der Heilige*, Novelle von C. F. Meyer (Leipzig: Haessel); *Nero: a Tragedy*, by R. Comfort (Philadelphia); *The Land Monopolists of Ireland*, and a Plan for their Gradual Extinction, by Spencer Jackson (Stanford); &c.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Deutsche Rundschau* for September has an article by Charles Grant on "Thomas Carlyle as a Moralist," which, as written for Germans who have not read much Carlyle, contains nothing of interest to an Englishman who has. The writer merely traces Carlyle's relation to Goethe, and the effect of his transcendentalism as an element of modern English thought. Ferdinand Hiller asks, and tries to answer, the question, "Wie hören wir Musik?" He attempts to distinguish the different sensations which music affords to different characters and temperaments. The subject is interesting; but Herr Hiller treats it superficially, and his method may be seen in a remark like the following:—"On the whole, literary men are less susceptible to music than scientific men—

a fact easily explicable, as scientific men find in music a completion of their inner life which men of letters do not require." Hermann Grimm writes a learned paper on "Raphael's School of Athens," with a view to identify the various figures contained in it, and especially to maintain that one of the figures represented is St. Paul.

IN the *Revista Contemporanea* of August 30 H. Suaña y Castellet commences a critical biography of Antonio de Nebrija, the great Latin grammarian of the Renaissance in Spain, whose works were the standard authority there until the present century. M. Carreras y Gonzalez and Vicente Tinajero continue their respective subjects: the former, his studies on "Political Economy;" the latter, in "Poly-storia," passes in clear but rapid review the principal English historians from Bacon to Macaulay. It is a pity that so able a paper is disfigured by misprints in titles and proper names. For the next number the editor promises the first of a series of articles to form a "Guia de Simancas," by F. Diaz Sanchez, the chief archivist, containing a description of all that is most interesting or most rare among the documents.

THE *Revista de Ciencias Históricas* for August publishes an inedited fragment on the early history of the Viscounts of Roussillon by J. de Taverner y Ardena. The writer shows how, from being merely an official representative of the Count during his absence, the title became gradually hereditary, whereupon its official representative character ceased to exist. F. Romero de Castella y Perosa continues his useful notes on, and inventories of, the archives of Simancas. There is also a bibliographical paper on the epigraphy of Catalonia by Balaguer y Merino. A short article by the editor on goldsmiths' work in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and another on a new Iberian coin, with the conclusion of Bofarull's criticism of the report on Catalan orthography put forth by the Academia de Buenas Letras, are the chief contributions to the present number.

THE *Rivista Europea* of September 1 has an article by Prof. Medici on "The Church of S. Maria Maddalena de' Pazzi at Florence," an article which is interesting to students of Florentine art. Taking for his text a picture which hung in the sacristy of the church, and which Crowe and Cavalcaselle attributed to Sebastiano Mainardi, Prof. Medici gives reasons for supposing it to be by Domenico Ghirlandajo, and in support of this opinion quotes the documents bearing on the early history of the church and of its artistic treasures.

IN the *Revue Historique* for September M. Bardinot gives an account of "The Jews of the Venaissin in the Middle Ages," and shows their activity as doctors and men of letters. M. Paillard gives quotations from a valuable series of letters of the Sieur de Chantonay, brother of Cardinal Granvelle, who corresponded with his brother in French and with Philip II. in Spanish. The extracts extend over the early months of 1560, and throw much light on the facts connected with the conspiracy of Amboise. The *Revue* also contains the end of Herr Schum's valuable *résumé* of the historical works published in Germany during the last ten years.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

BOSC, E. Dictionnaire général de l'Archéologie et des Antiquités chez les divers Peuples. Paris: Firmin-Didot.  
COLBRIDGE'S Poetical and Dramatic Works. Founded on the Edition of 1834; with many additional pieces now first included. Macmillan. 31s. 6d.  
DAVIES, R. Walks through the City of York. Chapman & Hall. 10s. 6d.



- DU BUC, J. Discours sur l'Antagonie du Chien et du Lièvre. Réimprimé, etc., par E. Julien. Paris: Lib. des Bibliophiles. 6 fr.
- ERGENISE, die der Ausgrabungen zu Pergamon. Vorläufiger Bericht v. A. Conze, O. Humann, R. Bohn, etc. Berlin: Weidmann. 12 M.
- FRIEDLANDER, J. Die italienischen Schaumlinzen d. 15. Jahrh. (1430-1530). 1. Hft. Berlin: Weidmann. 10 M.
- GEROLD, R. v. E. Herbstfahrt nach Spanien. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 6 M.
- JAPANESE POTTERY. By a Native. Ed. A. W. Franks. Chapman & Hall.
- KREUGER, R. Handbuch d. gesammten Strassenbaues in Städten. Jena: Costenoble. 18 M.
- LUCKENBACH, H. Das Verhältniss der griechischen Vasenbilder zu den Gedichten d. epischen Kyklos. Leipzig: Teubner. 3 M. 60 Pf.
- LYON, O. Goethe's Verhältniss zu Klopstock. Döbeln: Schmidt. 2 M.
- MONTEIL, L., et L. LANDERT. Chants populaires du Languedoc. Paris: Maisonneuve. 10 fr.
- RADIĆ, E. v. Die Verfassung der orthodox-sorbischen u. orthodox-rumänischen Particular-Kirchen in Oesterreich-Ungarn, Serbien u. Rumänien. 1. Buch. Prag: Grégr & Dattel. 4 M.
- RAYET, O. Monuments de l'Art antique. 1<sup>re</sup> Livr. Paris: Maisonneuve. 25 fr.

## HISTORY.

- AMREIN, K. C. Seb. Peregr. Zwyer v. Eribach. Ein Charakterbild aus dem 17. Jahrh. St. Gallen: Huber. 4 M.
- CARDUENS, H. Konrad v. Hostaden, Erzbischof v. Köln (1238-61). Köln: Bachem. 4 M. 60 Pf.
- DAUB, A. De Suidae biographorum origine et fide. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M.
- GRAVIER, G. Les Normands sur la Route des Indes. Paris: Maisonneuve. 3 fr.
- RÜCKERT, J. J. Chronik der Stadt u. Landschaft Schaffhausen. 1. Hälfte. Schaffhausen: Schoch. 14 M.
- VOLLGRAFF, J. C. Greek Writers of Roman History. Some Reflections upon the Authorities used by Plutarch and Appianus. Leipzig: Harrassowitz. 2 M. 50 Pf.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ATTWOOD, G. Practical Blowpipe Assaying. Sampson Low & Co.
- RAYE, J. de. L'Archéologie préhistorique. Paris: Leroux.
- HANBIOT, M. Hypothèses actuelles sur la Constitution de la Matière. Paris: Germer Baillière.
- HATTENDORFF, K. Höhere Analysis. 1. Bd. Hannover: Rümpler. 15 M.
- KREUTZ, H. Untersuchungen üb. die Bahn d. grossen Kometen v. 1861. Bonn: Behrendt. 8 M.
- FLIEDRER, E. Eudemonismus u. Egoismus. Leipzig: Barth. 1 M. 50 Pf.
- SCHIAPARELLI, G., e P. FRISIANI. Sui Temporalis osservazioni Italia superiore durante l' Anno 1877. Milano: Hoepli. 7 fr. 50 c.
- ZILLER, T. Allgemeine philosophische Ethik. Langensalza: Beyer. 10 M.

## PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- ABHANDLUNGEN d. archäologisch-epigraphischen Seminars der Universität Wien. Hrg. v. O. Benndorf u. O. Hirschfeld. I. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 3 M. 60 Pf.
- DIDO. Tragedia incerti auctoris ed. W. H. D. Suringar. Leipzig: Harrassowitz. 1 M. 60 Pf.
- GUENTHER, C. Die Verba im Altostfriesischen. Leipzig: Urban. 2 M.
- KHULL, F. Ueb. die Sprache d. Johannes v. Frankenstein. Graz: Leuschner. 1 M.
- KNAACK, G. Analecta Alexandrino-Romana. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 1 M. 20 Pf.
- LANGEN, P. Beiträge zur Kritik u. Erklärung d. Plautus. Leipzig: Teubner. 6 M.
- LEHMANN, O. Die tachygraphischen Abkürzungen der griechischen Handschriften. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M. 20 Pf.
- LYCOPHRONIS Alexandra. Rec. G. Kinkel. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M. 80 Pf.
- MERZER, F. Pindars Siegeslieder erklärt. Leipzig: Teubner. 8 M.
- MUELLER, L. Quintus Horatius Flaccus. Eine literarhistor. Biographie. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M. 40 Pf.
- TEMPERLE, K. Ares u. Aphrodite. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M. 40 Pf.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE MAGDALEN COLLEGE MS. OF THE "IMITATION."

Magdalen Coll., Oxford: Sept. 11, 1880.

With reference to an article by Archdeacon Cheetham in to-day's ACADEMY, it may interest your readers to learn that in the college library we have a MS. of the first three books of the *Imitation*, under the title "De Musica Ecclesiastica" and, later, "De Interna Consolatione." At the end of the first book is a note in the same writing as the text to the effect that it had been transcribed by John Dygoun, a "recluse" in the monastery of Shene, who finished his labours on November 29, 1438. It occurs in a volume containing other works transcribed by John Dygoun with the dates 1439 and 1444. It ends with the last chapter but one of book iii. The names of Gersen and Thomas a Kempis are conspicuous by their

absence, and a brother Fellow who has collated it informs me that there are a number of interesting variations from the received text. It is, I believe, the earliest dated MS. of the *Imitation* in England, and must be taken into account by those who support the claims of Thomas a Kempis on the ground that his name is attached to a MS. of 1441, or three years later. I hope to publish an account of this MS. shortly in *Notes and Queries*. Some particulars concerning it were sent to Mr. Kettlewell for his book (ACADEMY, November 17, 1877), but he did not inspect the MS. himself.

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

## "THE STRANGE STORY OF KITTY CANHAM."

The Manor House, Aylesbury: Sept. 11, 1880.

I believe attention has been called in your issue of the 4th inst. to an article in the July number of *Temple Bar* entitled "The Strange Story of Kitty Canham."

It was stated, with regard to this article, that it was a *verbatim* reproduction of a story published in the seventh volume of *Once a Week* in 1862.

As the editor of *Temple Bar* has had the paragraph sent to him, I take this opportunity of informing the public generally that I assume the entire responsibility of the republication of that story, and have only to add that Mr. Bentley neither knew, nor was he informed by anyone, that it had ever been published previous to its appearance in *Temple Bar* in July last.

CHARLES H. TINDAL.

## ON "-SI-ON," FINAL, IN SHAKSPEARE.

3 St. George's Square, N.W.: Sept. 13, 1880.

When reading Shakspeare's early plays, and noticing his use of the termination *-si-on* as two syllables at the end of his lines, one expects to see this use die out of his later plays, as one reads his works in their order of time. But one finds that, though the frequency of the use decreases on the whole, yet the *-si-on* ending does keep on into Shakspeare's latest plays. I have no note of it in *As You Like It* (1600) and *Antony and Cleopatra* (1606-7?), though it may be in both; but that it is in all the other Second, Third, and Fourth Period Plays (except *Merry Wives*, which has so little verse) the following chance list of extracts shows:—

? 1595. *King John*, I. i. 208; II. i. 82:—

That doth not smack of observa | ti-on |

For courage mounteth with occa | si-on |

1596. *Merchant*, II. i. 1:—

Mislike me not for my complex | i-on |

1596-97. *Shrew*, Induction, 130:—

Anon I'll give thee more instruc | ti-ons |

1596-97. 1 *Henry IV.*, I. iii. 147:—

He was: I heard the proclama | ti-on |

1597-98. 2 *Henry IV.*, I. iii. 31, 52:—

And so, with great imagina | ti-on |

Consent upon a sure founda | ti-on |

1599. *Henry V.*, I. ii. 114 (rebell | i-on | ,

V. i. 74; persua | si-on | , V. ii. 79):—

All out of work, and cold for ac | ti-on |

1600. *Much Ado*, I. i. 315:—

That know love's grief by his complex | i-on |

1601. *Twelfth Night*, V. i. 322 (? prose):—

This savours not much of distrac | ti-on |

1601. *Julius Caesar*, I. ii. 301:—

So is he now in execu | ti-on |

1602-4. *Hamlet*, I. i. 156:—

This present object made proba | ti-on |

? 1603. *Tr. & Cres.*, I. iii. 134:—

Of pale and bloodless emula | ti-on |

? 1603. *Measure for Measure*, I. i. 51; I. ii. 183:—

Be stamp'd upon it. No more eva | si-on |

And there receive her approba | ti-on |

? 1604. *Othello*, I. ii. 86:—

Of law and course of direct ses | si-on |

1605-6. *Macbeth*, I. i. 25:—

As whence the sun 'gins his reflex | ti-on |

? 1605-6. *Lear*, III. ii. 92 (? quotation, 4-measure):—

Come to great confu | si-on |

? 1607-8. *Coriolanus*, I. ii. 15:—

These three lead on this prepara | ti-on |

? 1607-8. *Timon*, III. i. 55 (? Sh.):—

Let molten coin be thy damna | ti-on |

? 1608-9. *Pericles*, V. ii. 258:—

And give you gold for such provi | si-on |

? 1609-10. *Tempest*, IV. i. 29:—

The edge of that day's celebra | ti-on |

? 1610. *Cymbeline*, I. i. 134:—

Harm not yourself with your vexa | ti-on |

1611. *Winter's Tale*, III. ii. 7; IV. iii. 31:—

Even to the guilt or the purga | ti-on |

As I seem now. Their transforma | ti-ons |

1613. *Henry VIII.*, II. iv. 233:—

Meanwhile must be an earnest mo | ti-on |

F. J. FURNIVALL.

## SCIENCE.

*The Past in the Present: What is Civilisation?* By Arthur Mitchell, M.D., LL.D. (Edinburgh: Douglas.)

THE old-fashioned ways kept up in the Scotch Highlands and Islands are often remarked on by tourists, who wonder to see in the country of "tweeds" old women spinning yarn with a hand-spindle consisting of a stick with a potato stuck on it, and other old women making earthen pots by hand without the wheel, baking them in a heap of burning peats, washing them over while hot with a little milk for glaze, and finding customers for them, notwithstanding the competition of Staffordshire ware. Dr. Mitchell, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, has carefully studied these curiosities of rude life existing beside modern civilisation. It seems that the spindle is still much used in this northern district (as, indeed, it is in France and Switzerland). What is more remarkable is that, as Dr. Mitchell declares, while in some of the outer islands of the Hebrides the spindle is still in use, in other islands of the same group where it has gone out the people do not know what the stone spindle-whorls are, but, when they are dug up, keep them as "adder-stones" of magical virtue, and will not be persuaded that their own great grandmothers may have spun with them. The old hand-mill, or quern, such as Pennant sketched the Hebrides women grinding with in the last century, has not yet gone out; Dr. Mitchell says there are thousands of them at work in Scotland, where still

"The music for a hungry wame  
Is grinding o' the quernie."

Dr. Mitchell gives a curious account of the "beehive-houses" of the Hebrides, which he first visited years ago with Capt. Thomas, who described them in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. These look like stone architecture in its very infancy,

built as they are of mere rough stones piled to form small domed chambers, the successive courses of stones overlapping inwardly, so as only to leave a small hole at top, which can be closed with a sod, or left open as a chimney or window. Covered with growing turf, they look like grassy hillocks with passages leading in. Many of these bothies are, no doubt, very ancient, but people went on building them till within living memory, and a large number of them are still inhabited as summer shealings. Dr. Mitchell found three young peasant women living in a dwelling consisting of two such chamber-mounds, and near by he found fragments of the rude earthen pots or craggans already mentioned, which looked to him like prehistoric ware, for he did not then know that such pottery is still made and used. Among the various other quaint things collected by Dr. Mitchell in these northern regions was a rude kind of steelyard or bismar, to weigh out pounds of cheese with, consisting of a pegged stick with a heavy end, so as to work without weights, by shifting the loop it hangs to; a trumpet-shell hung up in a fisherman's hut to serve as an oil-lamp or "crusie;" and stones for heating in the fire and putting into the milk—a relic of the old stone-boiling. Of course he describes the *caschrom*, or "foot-plough," of the Hebrides (not properly so called, for it is rather a bent spade than a plough), and the wheelless carts of the Highlands, where the load is carried on the pair of long sloping shafts, the hinder ends of which drag on the ground. Hardly anything in the book is more interesting than the pictures of modern funeral cairns. Though the dead, buried in the churchyards, now no longer want the cairn of stones heaped over their remains, yet the mourners cannot give up the old custom, and at favourite halting-places where the funeral procession stops they pile up neat sharp-pointed cairns four or five feet high, such as Dr. Mitchell sketches nearly a dozen of in a birch-wood near Torgyle.

The lively descriptions and excellent drawings of these old-world relics, and the careful examination of the reasons of custom, convenience, and cheapness which lead intelligent peasants to go on with such rude devices of their forefathers—all these make Dr. Mitchell's book one of real value to antiquaries and anthropologists. It is not, however, merely descriptive, but argumentative, the author bringing the sort of facts just mentioned to bear by way of criticism on the ordinary arguments drawn from the rude implements of prehistoric men. His view is that, if the Shetland woman of to-day were buried with her spindle, and then, if a century hence the stone spindle-whorl were dug up with her bones, archaeologists might take her for a prehistoric woman belonging to a state of civilisation much lower than that of Scotland in the nineteenth century. The further inference is that the rude implements which anthropologists take as proof of the low condition of the earliest known men may have been misinterpreted in the same way. Many people, he says (p. 24), have some knowledge of the startling and precise conclusions which have been enunciated regarding the degraded condition of the so-called primeval man and the immensity of his

age on the earth; but few understand the evidence and reasoning on which these conclusions rest, and it will be useful to beget a well-founded scepticism as to matters the one-sided examination of which may lead to an unscientific use of them. This is a fair argument enough, though anthropologists are not unaware of it, and have been much more careful than Dr. Mitchell gives them credit for not to set down a whole people as savages on the strength of some rude implement which may be a mere survival from less civilised times. Indeed, the first principle in such reasoning from ancient implements is to ascertain what stages of civilisation they are actually found in. Unfortunately, this is just what Dr. Mitchell has neglected to do, or he would have found that some of his facts, properly looked into, have a different story to tell. How can he think that a Scotch housewife at her quern is using a mode of grinding corn "still employed by the savage races of many parts of the world"? Of all implements in the world, if there is one which proves that the people using it are not savages, but, on the contrary, far advanced in civilisation, that implement is the quern—the rotating hand-mill which Eastern nations have used for ages and still continue to use, a machine of altogether higher order than the rude stone seed-pounder or seed-crusher which no savage or low barbaric tribe ever gets beyond. Nor would any anthropologist who knew his business be misled by finding the stone spindle-whorl with the bones of the Shetland woman. It would tell him, not that she belonged to a "primitive" state of humanity, but that, on the contrary, she was not as the savages of Australia who twisted their twine with the palms of their hands, ignorant even of so simple a contrivance as the spindle. Nor, knowing that the spindle is still in use over half Europe, would he rashly suppose it to be "prehistoric" when found in Scotland. Curiously low as is the hand-made pottery of the old woman of Barvas (who now does a brisk trade in selling it to the astonished Southron as a proof of native rudeness), yet even bits of one of her craggans found in the ground would show a state of art higher than that of the ancient cave men of France or the modern Australians, who had no pottery at all.

The author, in his general remarks on civilisation, has much that is interesting to say of outcasts like the modern cave-dwelling tinkers of Wick Bay, people whose lives are as comfortless as those of savages, although their business belongs to the Iron Age. The argument of his whole book turns on degradation, and especially he looks with favour on the theory which takes savages as degenerate from a previous higher state. This tendency gives value to his work, for everything possible ought to be said in this direction, not only in order to have the evidence sifted, but also because the fullest consideration is to be given to the really important part which degradation must have had in shaping the world's civilisation. Still, some of Dr. Mitchell's critical objections themselves need criticising. For example, he quotes (p. 203) from a passage of Mr. Herbert Spencer on degeneration, that "where the cities of Central America once contained

great populations carrying on various industries and arts, there are now but scattered tribes of savages." Yet, with Mr. Bancroft's work before him, he might have satisfied himself how inappropriate the term "savages" is to the agricultural village Indians, half Europeanised and Christianised after the Spanish-American pattern, who now inhabit the region of the ruined cities. Nor is this a mere verbal correction. If the descendants of the builders of Palenque and Uxmal had really degenerated to a savage state, this would be an important fact in the history of civilisation. Only it does not happen to be true. Another support of Dr. Mitchell's fails him when leant on. This is the eminent naturalist von Martius, whose early paper on the "Past and Future of Man in America" is here mentioned as "the most interesting essay on the subject ever written," the view it puts forward being that the low tribes of Brazil are sunk from a higher ancestral state of civilisation. But Dr. Mitchell does not seem aware that near thirty years later von Martius, having seen the new evidence, recanted his old opinion by declaring that there is no ground for believing the barbarous condition of his Brazilian tribes to have come down from any higher state at all.

EDWARD B. TYLOR.

#### TWO NEW EDITIONS OF PROPERTIUS.

*Sex. Propertii Elegiarum Libri IV.* Recensuit Aemilius Bährens. (Leipzig: Teubner.)

*Sex. Propertii Elegiarum Libri IV.* Recensuit A. Palmer, Collegii Trinitatis iuxta Dublinum Socius. (G. Bell & Sons.)

THESE two editions of Propertius are interesting as types of a widely different kind. In Bährens' volume the main importance lies in the contribution of new MS. material, of which the editor himself has, it seems to us, made only a very imperfect use, but which will probably place the whole problem of the restitution of the text on a new footing. Mr. Palmer's edition is noticeable chiefly for the clever emendations of corrupt passages, and as exhibiting for the first time the readings of the lost Cujacian MS., now designated Perusinus. The two editors are by no means agreed as to the value of their respective materials. Mr. Palmer's text is based almost wholly on the Naples MS., which, in common with most editors since Haupt, he regards as the most authoritative, perhaps the only uninterpolated source. He supplements his knowledge by the Perusinus, of the value of which he holds a high opinion, as becomes its rediscoverer and, so to speak, second father. Bährens, on the other hand, after a careful examination of a great number of MSS., singles out *four* as of primary importance, all of them either new or never adequately examined till now, and regards the Naples MS. as comparatively unauthoritative, though, perhaps in deference to the prevailing opinion of its value—descending, as this does, from Lachmann, and authoritatively enforced on all occasions by Haupt in his *Opuscula*—he has condescended to give a new collation of it side by side with the other MSS. of his edition.

I hope to examine this question, which is



of the greatest importance and demands nothing short of a minute and laborious investigation, in a more detailed article elsewhere. As Bährens' view is in direct antagonism to a long-cherished belief, it is sure to meet with opponents; indeed, it has already been directly denied by Leo, the editor of Seneca, in the *Rheinisches Museum*. I am inclined to believe, not, indeed, in the *super-session* of the Naples MS., but in its ceasing to hold its present position as the *one* genuine and uncontaminated source of the text of Propertius.

Turning to the actual results for the criticism of the poet already achieved by the two editors, the most cursory inspection will show the difference of standpoint to be considerable. Bährens admits so many changes in his reconstitution of the text as at times greatly to disfigure the poet. Take, as an extreme specimen, ii. 7, *Gauiſa es certe ſublatam, Cynthia, legem*. Within the compass of twelve lines he has introduced five wholly new readings, in 3 *quod* for *ni*, 8 *more* for *amore* (this in compliance with two MSS., F N), 11 *A mala tum qualis caneret ſub tibia ſomnos* for *A mea tum q. c. tibi tibia ſomnos*, 12 *erat* for *erit*. And of these none can really be thought probable; two are flagrantly improbable. Equally revolting is Bährens' reconstitution of ii. 13, 47-50:—

"Quoi ſtamen longae renuiſſet fata ſenectae,  
Callidus Iliaciſ miles in aggeribus  
Non ille Antiochi uidiſſet corpus humari,  
Diceret unde 'O Mors, cur mihi ſera uenis?'"

The MSS. have in 47 *Quis tam longaeuæ meminſſet (minuiſſet iurauſſet)*, 48 *gallicus*, 50 *Diceret aut*. Almost any of the readings of 47 which I have seen seems preferable to this new one, which supposes an unprecedentedly harsh (and perfectly gratuitous) omission of *ſi*; then who can believe that *Non ille* belongs to *Callidus Iliaciſ*, instead of beginning a new clause? Finally, what is the probability of *aut* being a corruption of *unde*? Again, what can be the advantage of changing *Vel tu Siſyphios licet admirere labores* to *a! miſerere*? or the well-known *et quæ Gaudia ſub tacita ducere ueste libet* to *sic tacita ducere mente libet*? though *mente* has the support of no less a scholar than Markland. I might extend this part of my criticism *ad libitum*, for the most enthusiastic of Bährens' admirers will not deny that he has shown excessive rashness in his violent alterations, not of Propertius alone, but of every author he has taken in hand. But it would be unfair to deny that mixed with these perverse aberrations (for I can call them by no lighter name) are some conjectures of the highest merit. Such, for instance, [are ii. 15, 25, 26:—

"Atque utinam hærentes ſic nos uincire catena  
Vellet, uti numquam ſolueret ulla dies."

Hitherto v. 26 has been written as in the Naples, *vellet ut*. Bährens' new MS. F has *vellet ut*, whence *vellet uti* is most felicitously restored to Propertius. Almost equally good is ii. 18, 29, where MSS. give

"De me mi certe poteris formosa uideri."

B. reads *Desine*, "cease to dye your hair," a change which gets rid of a most puzzling and needless multiplication of the personal pronoun, and introduces one of those sudden

turns which form part of the poet's charm. Not less ingenious is iv. 6, 60: *Tu meus, et noſtri ſanguinis iſta fides* for *Sum deus* of MSS. The words are supposed to be spoken by Julius Caesar to Augustus fighting at Actium, and the words now gain a force which the old reading wanted. Clever, but too odd to be convincing, is i. 8, 42, *Quis ego fretus ouo*: *Cynthia rara mea eſt*, where MSS. give *fretus amo*. Nor would it be fair to deny the prominence given in this edition to the conjectures of a long line of editors and expositors; though it is equally certain that a large number of these are not merely useless, but unnecessary.

Mr. Palmer's work, long delayed, ends with being more conservative, not only than the revolutionary edition of Bährens, but than his articles in *Hermathena* had led us to expect. Sometimes he has retracted or modified his opinion, not always, we think, for the better. One of the best known of his conjectures is in iii. 17, 27, *Et tibi per mediam bene olentia flumina Naxon*, which at first he altered to *Et tibi per Diam b. o. fl. ſaxis*, now to *per mediam—Diam*, which to our ears is intolerable. Again, in ii. 14, 16, where from the Naples MS. reading *condito*, the Perusinus *conditio emeriti*, he had conjectured *Emerito cineri*, supposing that *condito* was a mere gloss, he now returns to the ordinary reading *condicio*, merely mentioning his earlier view in the Prefatio. In ii. 13, 15, he still adheres to the reading of P (the Perusinus) *lauisse*, where all Bährens' MSS. have *iaciuisse*. This is a passage on which scholars are likely to remain doubtful; Bährens conj. *ciuisse*, a very feeble substitute; Propertius is so peculiar in his use of *testis*—see especially iii. 15, 13—as to make it possible that both *qui* and *iaciuisse* are what he wrote, the sense being "the boar that killed Adonis will testify how Venus mourned for him as he lay dead in the marshes." Among the most convincing of Mr. Palmer's alterations may be mentioned the following:—ii. 8, 8, *Vinceris, at uincēs, hæc in amore rota eſt* for *aut uincis*. 10, 11, *Surge anima ex humili, iam carmina ſumite uires* for *carmina*, a reading in which, as in reading *atratus* for *attractus* in ii. 1, 31, he agrees with Bährens. 33, 12, *Mandiſti et ſtabulis arbusta paſta tuis*, which we are sorry to find Bährens has not admitted into his text; the reading of most MSS. is *Mansiſti ſtabulis abdita paſta tuis*, which cannot be right; the Perusinus has *abbita*, a corruption of *arbita*; the correction is most brilliant, and should be weighed carefully before passing on the Perusinus the verdict oracularly issued by Bährens: "Mirandum eſt quod nuper A. Palmer codici Scaligeri Cuiaciano anno 1467 Perusiæ ſecundum ſubſcriptionem exarato et Italorum ſigmentis reſerto aliquid pretii concedere, eiſque ſordibus ſuperſtruere coniecturas ſuſtinuit" (Proleg., p. x.). Very plausible, too, is Mr. Palmer's emendation of iii. 9, 7: *Omnia non pariter neruis ſunt omnibus apta*, where the MSS. give *rerum*. But *omnia rerum*, though quite admissible in Tacitus, is very questionable in the more strictly classical Latin of Propertius, while Mr. Palmer shows from the corruption of *rerumque* into *nerusque* in the Puteanean codex of Ovid's *Heroides*, 8, 111, that his

emendation is justified by fact. A well-known difficulty in iii. 14, 31, *Nec quæ ſint facies nec quæ ſint uerba rogandi Inuenias*; *cæcum uerſat amator iter*, is thus dexterously dealt with by Mr. Palmer: *Nec quæ ſit facies nec quæ ſint uera rogando Inuenias*: the lover cannot discover the actual face or the genuine beauties of his mistress for the multitude of ornaments which disguise them. These are only a few samples out of many; but most of them are characterised by what we too often miss in the rival editor—a feeling of due respect for the peculiar style of the poet and the requirements of the delicate language of the Augustan era.

It must not be supposed from what has been said that we are inclined to accept all that Mr. Palmer gives us. Sometimes he rejects a better for what seems to us a worse conjecture, as in iv. 3, 51, *Nam mihi quo Poenis noua purpura fulgeat oſtris*? where the MSS. give *tibi* or *te*, which is surely a corruption of *ter*, not of *noua*. Mr. Palmer himself suggests this, and it would be likely to occur to anyone familiar with palaeographical changes. Nor can I find conviction in what appears a somewhat desperate remedy for a well-known *crux* in the celebrated elegy where Cynthia's ghost appears to her lover (7, 55-58). The lines are thus given in the MSS. She describes the twofold abode of the departed in the lower world.

"Nam gemina eſt ſedes turpem ſortita per amnem,  
Turbaque diuerſa remigat omnis aqua.  
Vna Clytaemneſtræ ſtuprum tæhnt altera  
+Cressæ  
Portat mentitæ lignæ monſtra bonis.  
Ecce coronato pars altera t'parta phasello  
Mulcet ubi Elyſias aura beata roſas."

Mr. Palmer alters *uehit* to *ratis*, *Cressæ* and *mentitæ* to *Cressam mentitam*, *parta* to *uecta*. This only removes the difficulty by supposing *una altera* to refer to the same ship, "one ship, the first of the two": surely a very forced hypothesis, in direct opposition to the regular use of *unus, alter, tertius*, as first, second, third, in a series. Nor can *uecta* for *parta* be considered likely. I believe the right emendation of this difficult passage to be "Una Clytaemneſtræ ſtuprum uel adultera Cressæ," a change which was suggested to me by a note of Heinsius on one of the Pontic Epistles, where he collects similar cases. For *parta* I should prefer either *raptâ* or *tracta*. R. ELLIS.

#### CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

*The Chain of Life in Geological Time: a Sketch of the Origin and Succession of Animals and Plants.* By J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., &c. (The Religious Tract Society.) M. Gaudry's work entitled *Les Enchaînements du Monde animal* has suggested to Dr. Dawson the title of the neat little volume which has just proceeded from his active pen. The simile of a "chain" suggests continuity, link following link in something like regular sequence; but, although the author admits that the introduction of new species has been a continuous process, he is careful to explain that, in his opinion, it has not been uniform. According to him, periods of rapid production of species have alternated with others in which few new forms were introduced; species "come in by bursts or flood-tides at particular points of time;" specific types are permanent; they are introduced *per saltum*; and the "modern period is evidently

one of the times of pause in the creative work." How different all this from the teachings of modern biology! As we read some of the pages in this work we feel that we have stepped backwards at least twenty years; that biological thought, instead of having advanced as a rapid current, has been stagnant; and that such writers as Darwin and Huxley can never have uttered a word on the origin of species!

*Elements of Chemistry.* By W. A. Miller. Revised and, in great part, rewritten by H. E. Armstrong and C. E. Groves. Part III. Organic Chemistry. Fifth Edition. (Longmans.) The number of carbon compounds has, during the last twenty years, undergone an astonishing increase. If we compare the *Lehrbuch* of Kekulé with a more recent handbook of organic chemistry, we perceive at once the rapid growth of the science. The last edition of Dr. Miller's organic chemistry was published eleven years ago, and the subsequent development of the subject, both theoretically and otherwise, has necessitated a complete change in the system of classification hitherto adopted, and four-fifths of the work has been rewritten. Moreover, it has been enlarged to two volumes. Messrs. Armstrong and Groves have performed their most laborious task with great fidelity and accuracy, and this work will more than ever be a necessary feature of the library of every chemist.

#### INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGY.

THE International Meteorological Committee appointed by the Congress of Rome held their first meeting at the Observatory, Berne, from the 9th to the 12th inst. All the members of the committee, nine in number, were present. Their names are as follows:—Prof. H. Wild (president); Mr. R. H. Scott (secretary); Profs. Buys Ballot and Cantoni; Capt. de Brito Capello; Profs. Hann, Mascart, and Mohr, and Dr. Neumayer. The following is a brief notice of the most interesting results of the meeting:—

*The International Comparison of Standard Instruments.*—The original scheme for this undertaking was based on the supposition that thirty-six European observatories would take part in it, each paying a contribution of about £15. The number of acceptances of the proposal up to the date of the meeting was, however, insufficient to justify the committee in commencing the comparison, and it was therefore determined to recommend each country to carry out a careful comparison of its own standard instruments with those of neighbouring countries.

*The International Simultaneous Observations.*—The proposal recently made by the Chief Signal Office, Washington, to change the time of this observation from 0h. 43m. to 0h. 8m. p.m. was discussed, and it was resolved to accede to the proposal notwithstanding the inconvenience which the change might entail in individual systems of observation.

*The Proposal for Concerted Arctic Observations.*—The International Polar Commission appointed at Hamburg in October 1879 presented a report of a meeting it had recently held at Berne, and announced that Count Wilczek and Lieut. Weyprecht had consented to postpone their expedition to Nova Zembla until 1882, in order to allow of more time for the organisation of the other expeditions destined to co-operate with them. The International Committee resolved to aid the scheme by all the means in their power.

*The Publication of Data referring to Rain, &c.*—A proposal made by Dr. Köppen for an improved method of publication of information relating to rain, snow, &c., was ordered to be circulated among the different observatories in order to obtain opinions as to its suitability.

*Telegraphic Communications with the Atlantic Islands.*—Capt. Hoffmeyer submitted a resolution as to the desirability of laying cables to the Faroes, Iceland, Greenland, and to the Azores. The committee expressed their hope that it might be found possible to lay these cables, which would be of very great importance for the weather service of Europe.

*The Publication of Average Values for Meteorological Data.*—The committee, at Capt. Hoffmeyer's suggestion, recommended that all meteorological organisations should publish regularly the mean values for the most important elements for the telegraphic and international stations.

*The Catalogue of Meteorological Literature.*—A proposal made by Dr. Hellmann, of Berlin, for the preparation of such a catalogue was considered. Dr. Hellmann stated that he had calculated the cost of preparation of the catalogue of printed books and memoirs at about £550, and that of printing and publication (1,000 copies) at about £750. Several of the members of the committee promised to aid in carrying out the scheme if it were seriously undertaken by the preparation of catalogues of the literature which exists in their own individual languages. The subject was finally referred to Mr. Scott and Dr. Hellmann, with power to act if they found sufficient encouragement. As to the catalogue of unpublished records of observations no definite resolution was adopted.

*International Tables for the Reduction of Observations.*—It was stated that a publishing firm in Leipzig was prepared to print and publish such tables at its own risk if the "copy" were delivered to them. The subject was referred to Prof. Mascart and Prof. Wild for the preparation of a definite plan for the calculation of the tables.

The committee will include in their report, which will shortly appear, a notice of the progress made in each country in carrying out the resolutions of the Congress of Rome. The members of the committee were most hospitably entertained by the Federal Council and by the Municipality of Berne.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

DR. MATTEUCCI announces his arrival at Kabkabia in the Jebel Marah and his proximate departure for Dar Tama, an independent State within three days' journey of Abeshir, the capital of Dar Fur. The Sultan of the latter country had granted him permission to proceed to Bornu, and the Italian traveller feels confident of being able to reach either the Gulf of Guinea or Tripoli. Thus far this explorer's undertaking has consequently been successful, and as, in addition to Prince Borghese, he is accompanied by Lieut. Massari, of the Italian Navy, geography is likely to be much benefited by his perseverance.

THE Italians are beginning to feel at home in Assab Bay, where they have established a factory. The wooden sheds have given way to houses built of stone, and the Dankali, who kept aloof at first, are beginning to bring in merchandise. The mother-of-pearl procurable at this port of the Red Sea is highly spoken of.

SHEKH KRIEM, who saved Rohlf's and Stecker from being murdered by the fanatical Snussi, has died suddenly and under suspicious circumstances—our contemporary, *L'Esploratore*, says after drinking a cup of poisoned coffee offered him by Ali Kemali, the Governor of Benghazi.

THE French Geographical Society have received a letter from M. Savorgnan de Brazza, announcing that he had ascended the River Ogowé as far as the mouth of the Ofué, and that he was about to start for the country of

the Adumas and the region in which is to be placed the first station in Western Africa of the French branch of the International African Association. M. de Brazza had been fortunate in establishing friendly relations with the natives, so that the rivers will be open to navigation. After making the necessary arrangements about the station and handing over charge to M. Mizon, M. de Brazza will commence his journey into the interior with Dr. Ballay, his companion during his last journey, and will spend some time in examining the larger affluents of the Congo, about which information is much needed.

THE French Government are about to despatch four officers to Senegal to organise topographical surveys with a view to the formation of three new posts beyond Medina, and the choice of the best route for a railway between that place and the Niger, by way of Bafoulabé and Fangalla.

THE Rev. Mr. Schröder has lately paid a visit to Lake Ngami to ascertain the possibility of founding a station there, or at any rate in the neighbourhood. He reports having found a suitable locality among the Bechuanas, who would willingly allow the settlement of white men in their country.

SIGNOR FRACCAROLI, who had just returned from Darfur, has died at Khartum of malarious fever, when about to start on a fresh expedition to the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

DR. PAULITSCHKE started for Nubia at the end of June in order to make a series of hypsometrical observations.

THE members of the French scientific expedition to Central Asia under the direction of Prof. Ujfalvy de Mezö-Kövesd arrived lately in Moscow. Prof. Ujfalvy accomplished, two years ago, a journey to Turkestan, the results of which were an interesting ethnographical collection, now deposited in the Museum of the Trocadéro, and an important work devoted to the geography and ethnography of Central Asia. His present expedition will occupy from a year to a year and a-half, its principal object being to add to the mineralogical, botanical, and zoological collections in the Paris Museum of Natural History. The expedition will pass through Kazan, Perm, and Ekaterinburg, to Omsk and Semipalatinsk. Thence it will proceed to the Zaisansk station on the Chinese frontier, and afterwards to Turkestan, where Prof. Ujfalvy intends personally to determine the elevation of the Pamir plateau. He proposes returning either by way of Persia and the Caucasus (visiting the Archaeological Congress at Tiflis), or of Afghanistan and India. Besides his mission from the French Government, Prof. Ujfalvy has been entrusted with a considerable sum by the Paris Acclimatisation Society for the purpose of procuring animals capable of domestication.

News has reached Paris respecting M. Huber's expedition to Central Arabia, in the footsteps of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. After some preliminary difficulties, M. Huber reached Kâf and afterwards Jof, whence he had to make a five days' journey across the waterless Nefood to Hail in the Jebel Shammar. He intended to remain two or three months in that region, and to spend a month at Kaiber and another in Yemen, leaving afterwards for the south-east.

DR. JULES CREVAUX, well known for his journeys in Guiana, has recently returned to South America, in company with M. Lejane, to resume his explorations of the tributaries of the Amazon. In his first journey he will endeavour to reach the upper part of the Rio Negro from Bogota, afterwards descending its entire length.

LETTERS have been received from Mr. Whym-



per, who was at Guayaquil, announcing that on July 3 he succeeded a second time in ascending Chimborazo—this time from the north-west. Having now completed the work which he had sketched out for himself in Ecuador, he intended to return to England on the arrival of his collections, which include natural history and mineralogical specimens as well as Inca antiquities.

IN view of recent events in Afghanistan, it is very unfortunate that, notwithstanding a delay in its publication, it has been found impossible to issue with the September number of the *Monthly Record of Geography* the map illustrating Sir Richard Temple's lecture on the Highway from the Indus to Candahar. Reductions, however, are given of the pictorial illustrations prepared by Lieut. G. T. Temple from the author's original sketches, and these will aid the reader in forming an idea of the scenery met with. The lecture is admirably and most opportunely supplemented by some brief notes on the country between Candahar and Girishk, furnished by Capt. R. Beavan. Mr. R. W. Copping, of H.M.S. *Alert*, follows with some interesting information regarding Skyring Water, Straits of Magellan. The Geographical Notes open with the full text of Mr. Thomson's letters, giving an account of the latter part of the work of the East African expedition, which was summarised in last week's ACADEMY. Somewhat full details are also given of the proceedings of Capt. Gallieni's expedition from the Senegal to the Niger, and the disaster which, as we have before recorded, befel it some thirty miles from Bamaku. Among the remaining notes the most interesting are those on the routes between Kurram and Ghazni, Saghalin Island, and the Indo-Chinese peninsula. The last note of all summarises some interesting particulars respecting Servia, its inhabitants and products. After a letter by M. Oshanin on some points connected with his explorations in Hissar and Karategin, we have Sir J. H. Lefroy's address to the Geographical section of the British Association at the Swansea meeting.

CORA's *Cosmos* contains a further instalment of heights determined in Northern Italy. In 1878 Signor G. Marinelli made careful barometrical observations on some of the most elevated summits of Friuli. M. Canin, according to him, has a height of 8,430 feet; the sugar loaf, known as the Zuc del Boor, to the N.N.W. of Chiusaforte, rises 7,310 feet; M. Sarte, 7,682 feet; and the stupendous dolomitic mass of the Vetta del Sernio, locally known as Crête dal Serenad or Pale Scie, 7,206 feet.

THE *Mittheilungen* contain a paper on the lower Weser, by L. Franzius, C.E., in which the changes effected through engineering works in the volume and velocity of that river are carefully considered. As a contribution to the hydraulics of great rivers this article is deserving of attention. Herr B. von Struve discusses the feasibility of connecting European Russia by means of an inland water-way with Siberia. He proposes to construct canals from the Usa to the Ob, and from the Ob to the Yenisei, and refers to Kuselevsky's recent explorations in support of his suggestions. He very justly observes that an inland water-way would more powerfully contribute towards the development of Siberia than the ocean-route opened by Nordenskiöld.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

SNUFF-BOTTLES of Chinese glass have been known for some time in Europe. Many of these bottles are self-coloured imitations of white and of green jade; others show carvings in coloured relief on white grounds, or vice versa. Lately larger vessels of Chinese glass have been imported into England—bowls, cups, and slabs

of considerable size being the most usual forms. Prof. A. H. Church has been examining this Chinese glass chemically. He finds that it is flint glass, coloured or rendered cloudy by the usual metallic oxides. Its specific gravity varies from 3.72 to 3.81. The analysis of a specimen representing white jade gave, in one hundred parts—

Silica .. .. .	41.5
Lead oxide .. ..	48.3
Potash .. .. .	8.8
Soda .. .. .	1.1
Alumina and ferric oxide ..	.2

Thus this Chinese glass contains more lead and less silica than ordinary flint-glass, and even than heavy optical glass—indeed, it approaches nearly in composition to the strass or paste of which common imitative gems are made.

*Discovery of a Palaeolithic Implement Factory.*—In the brick-earth of Crayford in Kent, a remarkable discovery of flint implements has been made by Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell. From a layer at a depth of about forty feet beneath the present surface he obtained a large number of flint flakes, associated with the nuclei from which they had been chipped, and still capable of being pieced together, so as to show their primitive use. These flakes were unused, and were mingled with a large quantity of fine flint chippings, while among them were found fragments of a few unfinished implements of palaeolithic type. On the whole, the mode of their occurrence leads to the belief that they were found on the original site where primeval man actually manufactured his rude flint implements, at a time when a very rigorous climate prevailed in this country, and when the valley of the Thames was haunted by several species of elephant, rhinoceros, lion, bear, and other extinct pleistocene mammals.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

PROF. LEPSIUS' just published *Nubische Grammatik* is a handsome volume of some six hundred pages, which deals with a far wider range of subjects than might be expected from its modest title. In a very able Introduction the veteran scholar passes all the hitherto known languages of Africa under review, the majority of which belong to four great recognised families of speech, the Semitic and Hamitic families in the North and the Bantu and Malay-Polynesian families in the South. Setting aside the Semitic dialects and the Malay-Polynesian language of Madagascar as being importations from abroad into Africa, Prof. Lepsius discusses at some length the leading characteristics of the Hamitic family on the one hand and of the Bantu languages on the other hand, and shows that there are at least twelve cardinal points in which these two types of speech differ totally from one another. By applying this test to the numerous languages of Central Africa, which were hitherto considered as entirely isolated, he arrives at the result that they have a great deal more in common with the Bantu languages than with the Hamitic family. They are, in fact, "mixed Negro languages," the one indivisible Negro race having once occupied, according to Prof. Lepsius, the whole of the continent of Africa, but having been extirpated in the North, and received a considerable admixture of foreign blood in the centre, owing to the invasion of the conquering Hamites, who immigrated from Asia several thousand years earlier than their kinsmen, the Semites. There is much force in Prof. Lepsius' remark that nobody ever thought of dividing the Negroes of Central Africa from those of the South before the mutual relationship of the Bantu languages was discovered. On the other hand, whatever may be thought of the physical characteristics of the Central African tribes, it is undeniable

that the now prevailing ideas concerning linguistic affinities would have to undergo a very considerable modification, if the prefixed pronouns, which are so highly characteristic of the Bantu languages, could have been entirely dropped, or even changed into suffixes, in nearly all the Negro dialects of Central Africa.

We notice *en passant* that Prof. Lepsius agrees with Dr. Bleek in making the Hottentot language a detached offshoot from the Hamitic family, in which he also includes the Bushman language, and the Haussa language of Western Africa, and that he enters into an elaborate defence of the former view against the objections raised by Friedrich Müller. The Nubian grammar, anthology, and glossary which form the bulk of the work under notice derive a peculiar value from the excellent opportunities of personal intercourse with Nubians which the author has enjoyed. They make a precious *ensemble*, which must be equally welcome to the traveller and to the student of language and folk-lore.

THE Society of Biblical Archaeology thoroughly maintains its reputation for solid and enterprising research into the newer and less-trodden paths of Oriental study. The new volume of *Transactions* (vii. 1) is full of valuable papers, without any of the "padding" which injured the scientific character of some of the earlier volumes. Assyria, as is natural, holds the foremost place in it. Mr. Hormuzd Rassam gives an instructive account of his recent excavations and explorations in Assyria, one of the results of which was the discovery of the bronze gates of Balawat, and his paper is enriched with four explanatory plates. Mr. E. A. Budge contributes an article on a newly discovered text of Assur-natsir-pal, which has a special interest on account of the division of words in it by means of perpendicular lines. He notices the existence of a similar division of words in a hitherto unpublished astronomical tablet. Mr. Pinches has two papers—one on the bronze gates of Balawat, in which the cuneiform text is given, with transliteration and translation, and notes are added. The other is on the important tablet, already described in the ACADEMY, which contains the annals of the reign of Nabonidus and an account of the conquest of Babylonia by Cyrus, and of the events that followed. The interest and importance of the tablet to both historians and Biblical critics need not be pointed out. Theologians will have frankly to face the fact that the cuneiform records recognise neither Belshazzar nor Darius the Mede, and know nothing of a siege of Babylon itself by Cyrus. Both papers have been written by Mr. Pinches with great care, and abound in new and interesting facts and observations. In Egyptian we have two papers—one by Prof. Maspero on Egyptian documents relating to the Statues of the Dead; and the second by M. Naville, on the Decree of Pthah Totunen in favour of Ramses II. and Ramses III. The names of the two writers guarantee the value of their communications. Finally, Prof. Wright furnishes a "Note on a Sepulchral Monument from Palmyra," which is distinguished by his usual learning and perspicacity.

#### FINE ART.

*Giotto.* By Harry Quilter. (Sampson Low & Co.)

IT is doubtful whether there is much left to be said respecting Giotto either with regard to his works or their influence on later artists, old and modern; but, whatever the *residuum* may be, Mr. Harry Quilter has not said it, nor, from what we can gather of his powers from this volume, is he likely to say it in the

future. A writer who thinks that Landseer "always intensified his animals' feelings to the verge of caricature;" that the difference between the arrangement of Giotto's paintings at Padua and Byzantine art is "something like that between the gallop of a horse and the fierce rush of the locomotive;" that the difference between these frescoes and those at Assisi is the same as that "between the *Stabat Mater* played on the organ and *The Campbells are Coming* on the bagpipes of a Highland regiment;" that French landscape painting has "no form or colour whatever;" that *chiaroscuro*, in the times of Rembrandt, absolutely thrust colour and subject out of the field altogether, and made "the flash upon a tin pannikin or the obscurity of a cottage kitchen of equal importance with the grandest traditions of our race," and many more things equally extravagant, does not inspire us with confidence in his judgment upon matters with which we are less acquainted.

Mr. Quilter's method of expression is quite as open to criticism as the opinions he expresses—indeed, we often agree with what he says, but we are puzzled at the language he employs. We are, for instance, quite ready to admit that Giotto sometimes introduced touches of nature into a composition which his subject did not require; but we scarcely think that the following sentence is happily worded:—

"The great difficulty of accounting for Giotto's introduction of hitherto unused matter into his pictures lies in the fact that it does not seem to have been due especially to any partiality on his part for this or that branch of nature as to a principle of getting to the bottom of his subject, whatever it was."

Again, we are of opinion that the practice of fresco-painting, not admitting of elaboration of details, is specially suited for decorative effects on a large scale, in which grandeur of conception in the form and boldness in arrangement of mass and colour are essential to success; but, though we think that this is the drift of a good deal that he says, the whole of the chapter which he devotes to this subject is so curiously confused, both in its reasoning and its expression, that it would be rash to assert it. A sentence like the following defies paraphrase:—

"For it must be remembered he [the true artist, if he work in fresco] has not only spaces to decorate of a size commensurate with his subject [we should have thought that he had to choose a subject commensurate with the size of the space to be decorated], but he has hardly to do more than to express his great thought clearly ['catching' his great thought, of course, is a matter of no difficulty to a true artist if he use fresco], and all smaller details are lost in the splendour of his conception. This is the real power of size in painting; a large picture, if it be not finished with the care of a small one, needs to be a representation of some thought which gains in grandeur from the size of its canvas."

Given your true artist, and a big wall, and the great work of art follows as a matter of course if he use fresco, because he need not trouble about detail; but if an artist (true or not) should go in for detail and careful elaboration, the subject of the picture need have no relation to the size of the canvas. This is not what Mr. Quilter means, but it is what he seems to say, and it is strange

that a writer who appears to have thoroughly mastered the idea that a painter should be a man as well as an artist should fail to perceive that a critic ought to be skilful as well as human.

It must not, however, be thought that Mr. Quilter has an exaggerated notion of his own powers. The work, on the contrary, shows that he entertains a sense of his deficiencies which is almost painful. We admire the frankness with which he admits that accurate chronology of Giotto's life is not to be expected of him, on account of his ignorance of Italian and the small amount of time at his disposal, and that the subject of the work has occupied the attention of many authors of far greater ability and experience than himself; but when he proceeds to tell us that he fears his historical sketch in chap. ii. is "confused and tedious," that "he feels his inability to convey to his readers any adequate idea of the general style of Giotto's painting," and "how barren is all his description to explain the progress in art made by the artist"—surprise is naturally excited at his undertaking a task for which he felt himself so little qualified.

The explanation, however, is plain; Mr. Quilter is courageous, and has the poorest opinion of his countrymen's knowledge of art. On the one hand are Mr. Ruskin and Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, whose errors as to the authenticity of certain pictures ascribed to Giotto and the sequence in which his undoubted works were painted he detects at a glance; on the other, are the majority of Englishmen, to whom "pure colour, bright colour, and staring colour are almost interchangeable terms;" there are, besides, "many good people who suppose that the folk of Giotto's day were ignorant that there were such things as domesticated animals and birds, trees and flowers, clouds and sunsets." It is a pity that, with such a laudable desire to remove the veil of ignorance from the eyes of his countrymen, he should not have been able to write a better book, especially after taking the trouble to go all the way to Padua and Assisi to see the works of Giotto with his own eyes—"Like Aeneas" (as he tells us), "in a tweed suit" and "a first-class railway carriage."

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

#### THE SCULPTURES OF PERGAMUM.

*Jahrbuch der königlichen preussischen Kunstsammlungen.* Erster Band. (Berlin: Weidmann.)

THE excavations which lately yielded so large a series of sculptures from the famous altar of Eumenes at Pergamum must have been watched with interest by Prof. Brunn. Ten years ago he had made out from certain marble figures in Naples, Venice, and Rome a school of Greek sculpture which he traced to Pergamum and assigned to the time of Attalus and Eumenes: A distinguishing feature of this school was the success with which, in representing battles of Greeks against Gauls, it rendered the forms and character of the barbarian combatants. The Dying Gladiator in the Capitoline Museum and the wounded Gauls in Naples and Venice were conspicuous examples of this

skill; and very soon the school of Pergamum became an accepted fact, so conclusive appeared to be the argument—for (1) here were a number of figures of wounded Gauls clearly traceable to one and the same school of sculpture; (2) Attalus and Eumenes had employed certain sculptors to represent victories over the Gauls; (3) Attalus had presented to the Athenians certain works of sculpture including combats against Gauls; (4) probably these Athenian figures were copied from the altar at Pergamum (which had not been discovered ten years ago); (5) the figures of Gauls in Naples, Venice, and Rome were probably part of the original present made by Attalus. Thus there is now an admirable opportunity of bringing theory face to face with reality. No doubt there is a certain amount of difficulty, inasmuch as the sculptures lately found at Pergamum consist principally of gods and giants, not of Gauls. The comparison ought to be between Gaul and Gaul, the more so since the special feature of Brunn's Pergamum school was its rendering of these barbarians. On the other hand, if the skill of the Pergamum artists in representing the forms and character of barbarians had in reality been such as to entitle them to be regarded as the founders of anything like a school, it seems in the highest degree likely that they would have exhibited this same faculty in their figures of giants, whose wild and violent nature admitted of the same treatment. But can it fairly be said that they have done this? That is a question on which Conze has not entered in the volume before us. It is to be hoped that in the next he will not pass it over. Most of all would it be desirable to have the opinion of Brunn himself. Meantime, the recently found sculptures appear to belong very distinctly to what has hitherto been known as the Rhodian school, with its violence of action and magnitude of scale extended to types of bodily form inherited from the sculptors of the fourth century B.C. In that case there is no further need of the theory of a Pergamum school.

The shape of the altar, according to Brunn's theory, was quadrilateral, with a special subject sculptured on each side. The reality proves this to be erroneous, since the sculptures were attached, not to the altar itself, but to the sides of a sort of propylæa in front of the altar. Yet there is one part of his divination which has a curious interest, though not from its strict accuracy. To account for the differences that existed among his figures of Gauls—some of them being statues in the round, while others are in the nature of reliefs—he supposed that the steps of the altar had been utilised in such a way as to receive both these forms of sculpture. This is not the case. At the same time, the steps leading up to the altar were taken into consideration by the artist. He had to decorate with reliefs the basement of the buildings which flank the great stair, and he chose for this purpose a single frieze, very broad at the foot of the staircase, and vanishing into nothing at the top. To accommodate his figures to the rising steps, he has made some of them kneel as if really kneeling on the steps of the stair, much in the same way as certain reliefs at Persepolis represent figures apparently stepping



up a stair. Casts of these reliefs are in the British Museum, but whether they originally decorated a staircase I am not aware. The probability is that they were so employed, if we consider how constant a feature the decoration of staircases was in Persian architecture.

When the restoration of these buildings at Pergamum shall have been completed it will be time to enquire as to the manner in which the Athenians exhibited on their acropolis the sculptures given them by Attalus, assuming, with Brunn, that these sculptures had been copied perhaps on a reduced scale from the altar at Pergamum. Meantime, it is very desirable that the reliefs now in Berlin should be published satisfactorily, as no doubt will be done in the next volume of the *Jahrbuch*. It should here be added that this volume of the *Jahrbuch* contains, besides the account of sculptures from Pergamum, elaborate notices of the recent additions to the museums of Prussia in all departments of art.

A. S. MURRAY.

*Histoire de la Gravure.* Par Georges Duplessis, Conservateur-adjoint à la Bibliothèque Nationale. (Hachette et Cie.)

THIS is not a new book, though there is nothing said on the title-page or even by way of preface to denote that it has ever been published before. Those, however, who are acquainted with an excellent little series of works on science and art, brought out by Messrs. Hachette under the title of "*La Bibliothèque des Merveilles*," will remember a pleasantly written little book called *Les Merveilles de la Gravure*, which came out in 1869, and was afterwards published in an English translation by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. The present work is simply a new edition of this, revised, augmented, and brought out in more imposing style. Its chief feature in its present form consists of the numerous reproductions it gives of old and rare engravings, mostly executed by M. Amand Durand's process, which is sufficient to say that they will almost bear comparison with the original prints. Sometimes, indeed, it happens that M. Durand's reproductions appear even more brilliant than the originals; for, unless these are chosen in fine and early states, the copy, which is always, when possible, taken from a fine impression, really exceeds them in beauty. This is the case with some of the prints in this volume. They are not often to be met with in such brilliant impressions. Even the hardness of line which is the general fault of mechanical processes disappears under M. Durand's skilful working on the plate, and he succeeds in rendering not only the superficial line, but also the depth of tone and soft gradations of black that give such beauty to old engravings.

So much for the illustrations of this work. The text still leaves somewhat more to be desired, though it has undoubtedly been considerably revised since it first appeared, and a great deal of newly gained knowledge has been added to it. By his position as Conservateur-adjoint at the Bibliothèque Nationale M. Duplessis is peculiarly well placed for the composition of a work on the subject of engraving. Everything lies at his hand for

purposes of observation and comparison, so that one might reasonably expect that some new light would be let in upon various vexed questions as a result of studies pursued under such favourable conditions. This does not seem to be the case, however, so far as I have been able to test. He enters, for instance, more widely into the question of the origin of engraving in his first chapter than he did before, but scarcely contributes anything to extend our knowledge, though a vast field lay open for discovery in the book illustrations of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, containing rich material for his subject. The history of engraving in Germany is also very inadequately treated. Michel Wolgemuth is only mentioned in connexion with the *Nürnberg Chronicle*, no notice being taken of the theory lately revived by Prof. Thausing, that he was the master who signed his plates with a "W.," and to whom we owe several remarkable prints. Wenceslas von Olmütz, on the other hand, is spoken of in an assured tone, though in reality nothing is known of this engraver except that his name appears at the bottom of a copy of Schongauer's *Death of the Virgin*. Jacopo de' Barbari is stated to be "confounded by recent writers with a certain Jacob Walch, born at Nuremberg," the fact being that these two names are now generally accepted by all critics as belonging to one and the same person. None of Barbari's prints are mentioned, except the *St. Sebastian* and the large wood-cut of *Venice*, dated 1500. This, however, M. Duplessis does not consider to belong to Barbari, although it bears his mark of the *caduceus*. With regard to Schongauer, Holbein, and Dürer, M. Duplessis has profited by recent criticism, and has corrected many old blunders. More, however, remain to be cleared away before his work can be accepted as a really trustworthy history.

Unfortunately, there is a great lack of scientific method in his manner of study. He seldom takes the trouble to verify his statements, and makes them in a loose way, so that we do not know whether they are the result of his own observations or merely adopted from other writers. Like most French writers, also, he is lax in quoting authorities, and is given to ignoring all who do not belong to his own nation. His chapter on English engraving is now much fuller than in the first edition, wherein it was stated as a matter of startling original information that "in England there are schools both of painting and engraving. They are worthy of careful study, whatever those may think who have never crossed the Channel." This patronising introduction to the history of English engraving has now been omitted, and the chapter begins with a short account of William Caxton and ends with an *encomium* on George "*Cruikshank*," as he is here called, who is regarded by M. Duplessis as exercising great influence over our young artists of the present day.

But although there are these and other shortcomings in M. Duplessis' work it is certain that the *Histoire de la Gravure* is a delightful book to possess. If it is lacking in the exact research and scientific spirit that would probably characterise a German work

on the same subject, it has, on the other hand, the merit of conveying the information it gives in a lucid and interesting manner, so that it is made a pleasure instead of a labour to learn. Even the general reader with no particular interest in the subject would be sure to find much to attract him in this volume, whereas most other works on the subject are so dull and technical that it requires some stimulus of purpose to read them.

MARY M. HEATON.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

M. BRUNET-DEBAINES will shortly contribute a series of etchings of Manchester and Liverpool to the *Portfolio*.

IN consequence of objections raised by the New York Committee, the unveiling of the Burns statue at Dundee, which was to have taken place on the 25th inst., has been postponed.

It is always interesting to hear artists speak of their art, particularly of their own experiences and manner of working; but seldom have we listened to an artist with greater interest than to Mr. Hubert Herkomer, who contributes to the *Portfolio* this month some extremely suggestive notes on landscape painting. He also details, as an example of how far "a vivid impression" may be trusted, an experience of his own in his capacity of portrait painter, which shows what can be done under the influence of enthusiasm. One always knew that the magnificent portrait of Wagner exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1878 could have been only the result of artistic inspiration; nevertheless it is interesting to hear of the conditions under which it was accomplished. Mr. Herkomer tells us that

"Wagner was in my mind day and night—a constant vision that barred out every thought, willing or unwilling—and it was in a moment of anger, arising from this constant putting off of the promised sittings, that I determined to try what my memory could furnish, and, with his face only inwardly visible to me, I set to work. I worked all day, and it grew, I knew not how. The next day I worked still harder and more excitedly, and finished the portrait. On the third day I took it to Wagner."

Wagner was lost in admiration, saying that Herkomer must have "used witchcraft," for on comparing this impressionable portrait with the original, nothing was found requiring alteration but the drawing of one ear and one outer angle of the chin. Mr. Herkomer, however, does not recommend artists in general to trust to "vivid impressions." The truthfulness of his, he considers, was merely the result of an exalted and unhealthy condition of memory which it would be very undesirable to cultivate.

THE annual Exhibition of the Works of Modern Artists at the Royal Manchester Institution contains no less than 1,168 objects of art. There are several notable pictures, which have already become familiar at the Academy and elsewhere, and there are a large number of careful and meritorious landscapes. The local artists are not so strongly represented as we have sometimes seen them. *Mary the Maid of the Inn*, by J. B. Reid; *Psyche*, by G. F. Watts; *A Reverie*, by J. D. Watson; *Persepolis*, by Briton Rivière; *A Venetian Senator*, by Sir Coutts Lindsay; *The Widow*, by A. H. Marsh; *The Return from the Chariot Race*, by A. de Courten; *Cinderella*, by E. F. Brawnall; *Déjà Guignol*, by T. Lobrichon; *Watching the Skittle Players*, by R. B. Browning; *A Capri Maid*, by J. H. E. Partington; *Cleopatra*, by M<sup>me</sup>. de Steiger; *The Soldier's Story*, by A. H. Tourrier; *Preparing for the Fancy Ball*, by Otto Shoderer; *L'Incendie*, by Prof. Legros;

*The Music Lesson*, by Burne Jones; *The Waters of Lethe*, by R. Spencer Stanhope, are all notable pictures, and the list could easily be increased. The exhibition, as a whole, is a pleasant one, and we are glad to see that it is appreciated. One of the finest of the pictures is Fantin's *Dans l'Atelier*, which excited much interest at the Salon, won the gold medal at Munich, was rejected at the Royal Academy, and has now been bought by a Manchester collector for £400.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO. will publish on the 25th inst. the first number of *Decoration in Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Art Manufactures*. The price will be sixpence monthly, and the magazine will contain illustrations by V. Barthe, T. E. Colclutt, H. S. Marks, R.A., C. O. Murray, Moyr Smith, B. J. Talbert, W. Young, and others. In each number will be given about a dozen full-page and numerous small illustrations of modern decorative figure painting in mural work and on pottery; examples of modern domestic stained glass, furniture, interior decoration, silver work, tapestry, wall-papers, and carpets; picturesque architectural bits, costume studies, and ornamental design, ancient and modern. Beside these illustrations produced every month, a large supplementary sheet will be given every three months; this will contain an important work of decorative art drawn to a large scale. The first of these supplements will be given with the December number; it will illustrate the original decorative picture *Karlavagn*, representing Odin and his warriors driving through the storm-clouds in the "Twilight of the Gods." The editor invites the co-operation of those interested in the decorative arts, and offers prizes amounting to twelve guineas for the best sketch-designs for wall-papers, chimney-pieces, and room friezes.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN AND CO. announce that the *Magazine of Art*, which has been such a thorough success in its present form, will be enlarged next month both as to size and number of pages. This, of course, necessitates an increase of price, and the magazine will be published henceforward at one shilling.

THE little town of Correggio seems at last to have awakened to a sense of the honour conferred upon it by the fact of the delightful painter Antonio Allegri having been born and having lived and died within its walls. Though no single work of Allegri's remains in the town, and no relic of him is preserved there, the place is yet interesting from his having accomplished so many mighty works there beyond the influences that moved his compatriots in Venice, Florence, and Rome. It is most fitting, therefore, that while so many statues to artists are being erected in their natal towns—towns which in most instances they soon deserted for the great centres of art—one should be erected to Allegri at Correggio. So at least thought an artist named Luigi Asioti, who died in 1877, and left a sum of 10,000 lire for this purpose. Since then the Italian sculptor Vela has been at work on a statue of Allegri, which is to be inaugurated on October 17. The statue, unfortunately, can only be a work of imagination, for no authentic portrait of Allegri is known to exist, though one given in many biographies has long passed with his name.

WE regret to learn that the Archaeological Society of Rome, which has been in a languishing state ever since the return of Mr. J. H. Parker to Oxford, is now practically extinct.

THE Prussian Government are adopting the South Kensington principle of sending out from their Central Industrial Museum at Berlin small loan collections into the provinces. A regular system has lately been organised for

distributing collections all over Prussia, the aim being to make the objects exhibited as accessible as possible to all artisans, and thereby to afford them greater opportunities for the cultivation of taste.

It is reported that, unless the plans long ago proposed by Signor Lanciani for raising the Baptistery at Ravenna be speedily carried out, this most ancient Christian temple, with its well-known early mosaics, will be seriously endangered. It has already sunk three metres into the marshy ground upon which it was built (it is said by Bishop St. Ursus about the year 380), and further harm is feared from the infiltration of water through the walls of the edifice. The plans submitted to the Italian Government comprehend lifting the Baptistery bodily as it stands and setting it down on drier ground. Such a scheme was long ago formed by Leonardo da Vinci with regard to the Church of San Giovanni at Florence, which had also sunk too deep into the soil, but it was considered "wild and impracticable" by the architects of his day. Let us hope that those of our day may be able to manage it.

THE Berlin Museum has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by the publication of a history of its organisation and the growth of its various departments. It is an interesting and highly instructive narrative—as, indeed, would be the history of most national museums. Perhaps the most peculiar feature in that of Berlin was the determination to frankly admit its inability to compete with London and Paris in the purchase of original works of ancient sculpture, and to make up for this by a judicious expenditure on casts from all that was best worth seeing in this kind. Such has been the success of this scheme that Berlin is now of all places the one where the history of ancient sculpture can best be studied. The arrangement of the casts according to something like a mythological plan used to be very unsatisfactory; but the director appointed last year was known to object seriously to this method of grouping, and it is to be supposed that he will carry out an arrangement consistent with the regular development of sculpture. Much is gained in Berlin by the proximity of the casts to the collections of paintings, sculptures, and other antiquities, and by the nearness of the university.

A VERY rare and curious old wood-cut—namely, Tobias Stimmer's *Free Shooting at Strassburg in the Year 1576*—has just been reproduced and published with explanatory text by Dr. August Schrieker. This remarkable work—which has not only an artistic importance as being a fine specimen of old German wood-cutting, but is likewise extremely interesting from an historical point of view—consists of four blocks which, when joined together, form a cut of forty-one centimetres in height and 122 centimetres in breadth. The scene represented is of the most lively description—the festal shooting place with all its crowds of actors and spectators. The figures are, of course, very small; but the various groups have distinct character, and altogether enable one to form a good idea of this pastime of the Strassburgers in 1576, especially with the help of Dr. Schrieker's text.

MESSRS. HINRICHS, of Leipzig, are bringing out a third edition, in four volumes, of Overbeck's *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik*.

DR. RUDOLF MENGE, Master of the Gymnasium at Eisenach, has lately prepared a small text-book as an introduction to the study of ancient art, *Einführung in die antike Kunst*. It is intended for use in high schools, and is accompanied by a large atlas of illustrations of the same kind as those of the *Bilderbogen*, in which most of the best-known works in ancient

sculpture and architecture are represented. It is published by E. A. Seemann, of Leipzig.

THE inauguration of the statue to Spinoza at the Hague took place on the 14th inst.

MR. BRITON RIVIÈRE is illustrated in the September *Portfolio* by a clever little picture of a dog barking at a coat and some tools that lie against a wall. It has been etched by C. W. Waltern with considerable appreciation. Mr. Hamerton adds another chapter to his "Notes on Aesthetics"—a chapter dealing with *Keys and Transpositions*, thus making use of musical terms to denote artistic effects. The other articles of the number are "Cambridge," by Mr. J. W. Clark, and Mr. H. Herkomer's "Notes on Landscape Painting," already mentioned.

*L'Art* this week gives us a double and very rich number. The chief etching is from Mr. R. W. Macbeth's charming picture of *Landing Sardines at Low Tide*, exhibited this summer at the Grosvenor. This is rendered by himself into black-and-white with excellent effect, though it is difficult to understand the disposition of the lights and shades. The other etching is from a picture in the Louvre, by Fragonard, of a beautiful young lady of the "Belle Marquise" type of that day. The number likewise contains a careful study, by C. Vosmaer, of the Dutch master, Adriaan van Ostade. Ostade is a painter of whose life but little is known. He was long supposed to have been a German by birth, but it has lately been distinctly proved that he was born at Haarlem in 1610. M. Vosmaer writes of this strange painter, who found poetry in ugliness, with true appreciation, and his article is illustrated by a number of small engravings from Ostade's etchings, of which we cannot speak too highly. All lovers of Ostade will be glad to possess them.

THE most noteworthy photographs in the last two parts of *The Great Historic Galleries of England* are the famous *Three Maries* of Annibale Caracci from Castle Howard, and Raphael's lovely *Madonna* of the Bridgewater Gallery. The former does not come out very well, but the latter is reproduced as beautifully as one could wish. Not less exquisite a photograph is the *Portrait of a Lady*, by Rembrandt, from Bridgewater House. These, with Mieris' *Musicians* from the same collection, and Sir Richard Wallace's *Portrait of a Cavalier* by Frank Hals and *Cardinal Richelieu on the Rhone* by Delacroix, make up two excellent numbers.

THE South Kensington Museum for August and September contains engravings of some very beautiful and interesting objects, but the letter-press does not improve. We have long ceased to expect attention to grammar in this periodical, but its accuracy we have hitherto taken on trust. What faith, however, can be strong enough to remain unshaken after reading part 7, in which a vase "of the latter half of the sixteenth century" is ascribed to Donatello or one of his pupils? A little farther on an inkstand "of about the year 1470" is "referred" to the studio of one of the pupils of the same artist, "if not to the great master himself." Donatello died in 1466.

WE have before us the first annual report of the Executive Committee of the Archaeological Institute of America with accompanying papers (1879-80; Cambridge: John Wilson and Son), to which we give a hearty welcome. The whole volume is almost as good as it could be, and augurs well for the future success of the Institute and its work. The Institute was founded last year, and is one more proof of the re-awakened interest in the ancient world, and more especially in the archaeology of Greece, which is showing itself among the educated



public. Its first regulation declares that it has been

"formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archaeological investigation and research—by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable."

The names of its leading members and the papers published in this first Report are the best proof that its purposes will be seriously carried out. Naturally the archaeology of America claims the first attention of an American society, and accordingly a student is about to be sent to Colorado and New Mexico "for the study of the life of the village Indians in this region;" while the larger part of the Report is occupied by a valuable paper by Mr. L. H. Morgan on "The Houses of the American Aborigines; with Suggestions for the Exploration of the Ruins in New Mexico, Arizona, the Valley of San Juan, and in Yucatan and Central America." It is illustrated with plans and photographs, and sweeps away the unscientific and uncritical rubbish which has long obscured the subject. Mr. Morgan adds a very useful bibliography. But the Old World also has not been neglected. Mr. J. Th. Clarke has been assisted in exploring the islands and shores of the Aegean and Southern Italy for the sake of studying the monuments of Doric architecture and obtaining materials for a critical history of the Doric style; and the first-fruits of his labours appear in the form of "Archaeological Notes on Greek Shores." Mr. Stillman, moreover, was provided with funds for examining the prehistoric walls on Monte Leone near Grosseto, first noticed by Mr. Pullan in the ACADEMY in the summer of 1877, and that competent observer soon accomplished his task in a very complete manner. The interesting paper and map in which he has embodied the results of his exploration show that the walls are double, and were intended to serve as a line of fortification extending across a promontory from one piece of water to another at that remote time when the site of Grosseto was still under the sea. The ruins of the "Pelagic" or Etruscan town of Rusellae, built within the protected space, are shown to be of far later date. Excavations on the site of the citadel which belonged to the old lines of defence yielded nothing but fragments of the rudest pottery, as also an excavation in one of the *tumuli* made of loose stones which occur within the enclosure and are clearly of the same date. Mr. Stillman thinks that the walls must have been erected by a party of settlers who came by sea; but, with the example of Worle Camp above Weston-super-Mare before us, this supposition seems unnecessary.

THE current number of the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* gives an etching by L. Schulz from a very interesting picture by Leys. The scene represented is the spacious interior of an old Flemish house in which a Family Feast (such is the name of the picture) is taking place. There are twenty-one persons of various ages here assembled, all in a lively state of satisfaction and enjoyment. The picture is strongly reminiscent of Jan Steen, but an air of greater refinement pervades it than the great Dutch master ever threw into his scenes of family revelry. This etching is in illustration of an appreciative biographical sketch of Leys by Hermann Billung. In the other articles of the number Dr. Anton Springer writes on the Miniature Painting of the Early Middle-Ages; Hans Auer concludes his learned study on the Signification of Triglyphs; and Dr. Karl Eggers communicates some letters written by Goethe to the sculptor Rauch on the subject of the

medals of Karl August, which are reproduced in illustration.

### THE STAGE.

THOUGH it will be another month before the players have all come back to London from those groups of theatrical towns which they are wont to speak of as "the provinces," the season is no longer so very dead as it was a fortnight ago; Miss Genevieve Ward is about to appear in a familiar rôle at the Prince of Wales's, and to-night Mr. Irving re-opens the Lyceum with *The Corsican Brothers*. It has more than once, we believe, been a question of putting up this notable melodrama in the theatre where Mr. Irving performs, the idea having, we hear, first occurred at a moment, now some years ago, when one or other of the Shaksperian pieces presented at the Lyceum failed to prove as attractive of large audiences as these legitimate dramas have since become. The idea, however, if it was seriously entertained, did not bear fruit; Shakspeare was persisted in, with the assistance of perhaps no other melodrama than that of *The Bells*; he became substantially remunerative; and it is now, after an unusual spell of Shaksperian performance, that *The Corsican Brothers* is resorted to. There is art in melodrama as well as in the poetical drama, though it must needs be of a rougher kind, and so calculated that it shall appeal immediately to a not very sensitive audience unless it is to utterly fail; and we have little doubt of Mr. Irving's thorough success with the piece which he has chosen for his re-appearance. The part is thoroughly fitted to him, or, rather, the double parts are thoroughly fitted; and he has taken every means to ensure a popular triumph. *The Corsican Brothers* affords opportunity for much scenic display, and for the exercise of liberality—not to say lavishness—in stage management. A remarkable troop has been secured to assist in the manoeuvres of the ball scene; yet it is after all upon the bearing of the principal personage that most will depend, and where Mr. Charles Kean and Mr. Fechter both succeeded well, Mr. Irving is not likely to fail.

WE are glad to read in a contemporary that Miss Litton's enterprise at Glasgow, where she will at least have a share in the control of an important theatre, will not interfere with her somewhat frequent appearances on the London stage. Miss Litton, it is announced, is arranging for a regular series of daily afternoon performances at the Gaiety Theatre, where Shaksperian comedy will before long be produced.

MISS ELLEN TERRY and Miss Bateman are both pursuing their usual provincial tours.

THE performances of Mr. and Mrs. Florence at the Gaiety Theatre have not fallen altogether flat in the dead season, though it has been felt that these capital American actors would have been seen with more legitimate effect in a play not so palpably selected by reason of its display of two particular persons. The play in which Mr. and Mrs. Florence—American artists of foremost note, be it admitted—have been appearing has small claims on people's serious attention as literary or dramatic work; but it presents, with much of the amplitude that we discover in the plays in which Mr. Toole appears, the persons who are deemed most attractive, and the acting of Mr. and Mrs. Florence is really so good that it almost justifies the violent treatment to which the comedy, or the entertainment, is subjected. Little that occurs has a natural air about it to English eyes; but the presentation of humorous character is undoubtedly to the fore. Mr. Florence is a highly finished actor: his wife an actress of eccentric skill, and able adequately to "fill the stage." They are prime favourites in America,

and their appearance in London should not pass unnoticed, though one could wish that their literary surroundings were better. As for their supporters on the stage, they have been all that could be wished. The play, such as it is, has had justice done to it.

### MUSIC.

*Beethoven.* By Richard Wagner. Translated by Edward Dannreuther. (William Reeves.)

*Dictionary of Music and Musicians.* Edited by George Grove, D.C.L. Part XI. (Macmillan & Co.)

WHATEVER may be the opinions held about Wagner and his theories, it cannot be denied that he is one of the most noted musicians of our time; hence one cannot but be interested to learn what he has to say about his great predecessor, Beethoven. He, of course, holds the master in great admiration, but not so much, perhaps, for what he did, as for what he suggested. Wagner's new art-form, the drama, was created and quickened by the choral symphony, "the culminating point in the development of Beethoven's genius." Haydn remained in a "lower sphere, and fettered his genius to the counting of the pearls on his rosary." Mozart's tender genius of light and love "gently dissolved and evaporated;" but Beethoven, though deeply fettered by form, "emancipated melody from the influence of fashion and fluctuating taste, and elevated it to an ever valid, purely human type." Wagner says, "Had Beethoven consciously transformed or *overthrown* the external forms of music he found extant *that would have been acting according to reason*; but there is not a trace of this." It is somewhat difficult to reconcile this remark with what he says later on in the same paragraph. For he tells us that "Germans are not revolutionaries, but reformers," and that they retain a richer variety of forms by remodelling the form from within, thus escaping the "necessity of externally overthrowing it." In a brief review it is not possible to give anything like a full description of this interesting and remarkable book, much less to criticise the many peculiar views held by Wagner, so we have merely quoted one or two sentences to show the general tendency of the author's reasoning, and to attract attention to a work which expounds in clear and terse language the opinions held by one of the most intellectual and independent thinkers of the present day respecting Beethoven's life and mission. The volume contains two supplements, one "On Visions," from Arthur Schopenhauer's *Parerga und Paralipomena* and one on the "Metaphysics of Music," from the same author's *Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung*. These supplements are of great value to the student, enabling him to understand very clearly what Wagner has to say about the nature of music, for, as is well known, he has adopted the views of Schopenhauer respecting the "wondrous art of tones," the mode of apprehending it, and the position which it occupies with reference to the other fine arts. In conclusion, we have to speak of the excellent translation by Mr. E. Dannreuther. The original text has been repro-

duced with great fidelity and clearness, and the task was by no means an easy one.

Part xi. of the *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, just published, contains the remainder of "Opera," and important and interesting articles on Oratorio, Orchestra and Orchestration, Organ and Overture. "W. S. R.," in articles Orchestra and Oratorio, objects to additions to the scores of Bach and Handel, and speaks of those of Robert Franz and other learned musicians as "unhappy additions." "E. P.," however, in his article on "Additional Accompaniments" in the first part of this Dictionary, has shown the absolute necessity for such additions if we wish to try to realise the intentions of these composers. He mentions the case of an unfigured bass (sometimes found with Handel, and still more frequently with Bach), and adds, "if nothing but the bass part be played, a mere caricature of the composer's intentions will be the result." "W. S. R." does not even notice this difficulty. He proposes to reduce our orchestras to their old proportions, and to fill in the chords on the organ whenever directed to do so by the figures placed under the bass. Bach and Handel made use both of the organ and harpsichord; "E. P." justly remarks that the latter is no longer in use, and that the exact effects intended by these composers cannot (for various reasons mentioned vol. i., p. 30) be obtained on modern organs. At any rate the effect of a figured bass filled up on the organ cannot at all represent that produced by a harpsichord. In Handel's orchestra, says "W. S. R.," the organ was used *throughout*; yet "E. P." tells us of a copy of *Saul* containing directions in Handel's own writing, from which it appears that the organ was *nowhere* used to fill up the harmony in the accompaniment of the songs. The harpsichord, therefore, must have been employed. "W. S. R." speaks of a multitude of passages in Bach "written very thinly indeed," but believes he left these "bare places" intentionally. "E. P." informs us that "it was formerly the custom to write out in many cases little more than a skeleton of the music." Again, with regard to the impossible trumpet-parts of Bach and Handel, "W. S. R." proposes to play them on the cornet rather than change the disposition of the score; but "E. P.," with, as we think, better judgment, to re-write the parts, giving the higher notes to some other instrument. "W. S. R." is, of course, obliged to admit that, in the case of obsolete instruments, "a certain amount of compromise is unavoidable." It is curious, and we may say unfortunate, to find in the same Dictionary such difference of opinion on one subject. "E. P.," at any rate, stuck to his text; but "W. S. R." could say with Lord Byron,

"If I have any fault it is digression."

for he could have mentioned the modifications of the scores of the eighteenth century without discussing them. Both "W. S. R." and "E. P." are, however, quite unanimous in speaking strongly against the absurd and irreverent additions which are constantly made in our time to the works of the great masters, especially Handel.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

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